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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE BUDGET.

THAT is a bold man who faces the House of Commons in the character of a Chancellor of the Exchequer with a deficiency in the revenue to be provided for. It is not the ordinary curiosity to see how a Minister will get out of a difficulty, which a measure of importance may involve, which influences the mind and enchains the attention of that decorously eager assembly on the night of the delivery of a Budget. A hundred loopholes may be found out of which a Minister may creep when he has to deal with any other kind of duty; but it is the sternest of all necessities which is fastened upon him when he has to make up the national balance-sheet. This very critical—for numerous and obvious reasons more than usually critical—emergency Mr. Disraeli has met with an ingenuity and a skill which have produced a success which might be positively dangerous, but for the fact that just so much of stringency has been introduced into his financial plan as will afford scope for that peculiarly English safety-valve—grumbling. On its face, without doubt, the Budget is open to the criticism that it is founded on the very principle of which the early part of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was an elaborate condemnation—namely, that of borrowing with one hand in order to pay with the other. In the strict sense of the term, we

admit, he does not borrow; but, by postponing payment of debts, he renews them—a state of things which plain people cannot refine into an absolute liquidation. It is, however, neither generous nor wise to demand a too rigid adherence to principles, of which he may be an abstract disciple, of a Finance Minister who has to give to a present and positive deficit of four millions the enchantment and the charm of distance; and, if he can effect that half-visionary object, he does something which is not without merit, and considerable merit too. Without question the philosophy of postponement of the evil day is not a grand or a dignified one; but it is a philosophy nevertheless, and not without a strong practical vein running through it. We most of us know the story of the astute Persian malefactor who obtained a remission of his sentence for a year on his undertaking to teach the Shah's favourite dog to speak within that time. His reasoning showed that, although he had promised to perform an impossibility, yet there were several chances in his favour; for within the given time the Sultan might die, the dog might die, or he himself might die, while, if none of these contingencies turned up, he would at least have gained twelve months of life. Some such process of reasoning and of action is going on every day in the minds of ninety-nine out of every hundred men who are moving in the midst of the changes and chances of the world; and it would be hard to deny the right to avail himself of it

to a Minister of Finance who has to deal with that abhorrent incident—a vacuum in the exchequer.

An analytical examination of Mr. Disraeli's Budget is well calculated to give us some notion of the vastness and the complication of the machinery with which a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal. The starting-point of his considerations is in itself appalling—namely, the expenditure of a great nation, which dare not, and cannot if it would, yield one inch of its claim to greatness. The imagination almost shrinks from the idea of the necessity for providing a sum of £68,000,000 to meet the inevitable expenses of one year. A comparison of that amount with the demand for twelve months' means merely of paying our way, twenty years ago, again must cause us to pause. But the comfort and the consolation come in the shape of the knowledge that the expansion of expenditure is only commensurate with the expansion of our national greatness and our commercial prosperity, evidenced in the present instance by the fact that soon after the close of a most expensive war, and in the year after a remission of £9,000,000 of taxation, we find our revenue reaching to nearly £63,000,000; and this, too, immediately after the passage of our monetary affairs through the ordeal of a panic of unparalleled severity. A little delicate manipulation of the deficiency was all that was required to restore us to a complacency to which a consciousness of national strength not unnaturally inclines



THE IMAUMBARA, LUCKNOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It would not have been very surprising to any one if we had found the Minister venturing to arrest the fall of the rate in the Income-tax, to which, by operation of law, we are entitled this year; and it is creditable to Mr. Disraeli's nerve that he has been able to resist that temptation. A remission of the War Sinking Fund and of the payment of the Exchequer Bonds now coming payable, so far on the road to posterity as 1862 and 1863, may be a violation of strict principle, but it is not, on the whole, disagreeable to those to whom a payment of sevenpence in the pound, instead of fivepence, on their incomes was the alternative. There is, of course, something approaching to meanness and selfishness in our discounting the future; but it is one of those pleasant wrongs which a Frenchwoman has declared to be irresistible. Three millions and a half of the deficit thus swept into the corner of five years hence; the remaining half million is not unadroitly provided by the equalisation of the duties on spirits. There are moralists of a very comprehensive description who would tell you that no duty could be too exorbitant on such an article as spirits; but even the most moderate thinkers on social questions would be inclined to admit that they are a legitimate subject of taxation; while, if it be really the fact, as stated by Mr. Disraeli, that the imposition of a heavy duty on spirits produces the abnormal result of advantage to the revenue, increased consumption, and diminution of illicit distillation, why, the case is complete, and so is the supply of the deficiency. The argument for the creation of a surplus besides, although it may appear specious, and to savour rather of a desire to add something of the ornamental to the Budget, is founded on a very proper financial principle; and, if the imposition of a stamp on cheques may be said to fall upon a comparatively exceptional class, there is compensation in the satisfaction which every gentleman must feel who is in a position to indulge in the luxury of a banker. The surplus thus provided, added to the balances in the Exchequer, makes a decent and respectable provision for the coming year; and we may congratulate the Finance Minister on having satisfactorily set his house in order until next spring; for, looking to the absence of salient points of objection in the Budget, and the temper in which it was received by the House, a safe and easy passage may be predicted for his plan.

In delivering himself of this strictly practical financial scheme, as we have already indicated, Mr. Disraeli did not wholly abstain from indulging in some abstract disquisition on the theory which should guide Chancellors of the Exchequer; and he even hinted at a revision and reconsideration of expenditure and taxation, with a view to the fulfilment of those promises of payment of liabilities now due some few years hence by means of the postponement of which he has been enabled to supply his present deficit, and to accomplish the rigid adherence to the compact for the entire abolition of the Income-tax in 1860, which will probably be the main ingredient in any popularity which the Budget may attain. If to this duty he proposes to devote himself, it must be in a more practical and searching spirit than that which is evinced by vague declarations of hopes of the revenue being brought up to the requirements of the day by the ordinary operations of national prosperity, even though minus the Income-tax and the sum necessary to pay off the War Sinking Fund and the Exchequer Bonds. It is not unworthy of inquiry whether an examination of our existing imposts could not prove many of them to possess an elasticity and a capability of augmentation which at present they do not patently exhibit. It is not an unreasonable, if it is not a wholly admitted, axiom in finance that property should be made the basis of taxation. The product of some of our existing duties on property is notoriously inadequate to their actual springs and sources. For instance, there is a constant evasion of the Legacy and Succession Duties, which a little of that stringency which is applied to the working of the Income-tax would tend considerably to remove, and the result of which would be no mean accession to the revenue. It is not impossible that any Government which takes on itself the readjustment of taxation will have to seek new sources of revenue, and in doing so it will do well to endeavour to discover some which will afford the best chance of avoiding that fluctuation which is inevitably attendant on duties derivable from trade and commerce, and what may be called the floating prosperity of the country. In the course of the discussion on the Budget there were fewer volunteers in suggestion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer than usual, and there was only one hint at a plan for future taxation which was remarkable. That particular suggestion appeared to the House to be somewhat startling; but it is understood not to be a mere whimsical theory, but the result of much thought and a somewhat elaborate calculation, and that is the idea of the imposition of a rate of a penny in the pound on all tangible property, at decennial periods. It is affirmed with confidence that such an impost would produce a sum which would set at rest all the anxieties of Finance Ministers, and cause deficits to be things of the past. Novelties in politics and finance nowadays have to encounter that opposition of incredulity which used to characterise the reception of discoveries in science and mechanics, but, in reference to these latter, ideas have ceased to be disregarded because they are remarkable; and it may be that some day or other we may induce even a Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons not to class innovation with impracticability or impossibility.

THE IMAUMBARRA, LUCKNOW.

THE last accounts from Lucknow, describing how this rebel stronghold was wrenched from the enemy's grasp, mention the taking, on the 14th of March of the great Imaumbarra. On the preceding page we engrave this elegant structure, the principal ornament of the north-western portion of Lucknow—which quarter is stated to have been built by Asaf ud-doula, awab Vizier from 1775 to 1797.

Lord Valentia observes respecting this edifice:—"The Imaumbarra the mosque attached to it, and the gateways that lead to it, are beautiful specimens of a light, elegant, but fantastic style of architecture. From the brilliant white of the composition, and the minute delicacy of the workmanship, an enthusiast might suppose that genii had been the artificers." Heber, a critic of high authority on such subjects, remarks concerning it:—"I have never seen an architectural view which pleased me more, from its richness and variety, as well as the proportions and general good taste of its principal features." This place is illuminated at the Festival of Mohurram; and the Shrines of Hussein and Hossein contained in it are visited with great veneration. The Imaumbarra opens on the Hasanabad (meaning "fine dwelling"), a broad street running nearly from south-east to north-west, and parallel to the Gomtee River.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE acquittal of Simon Bernard has produced no ostensible effect on the feelings of the French Government with regard to England, but on those of the nation there can be no doubt that the increase of irritation against us is enormous, and greater perhaps among the immediate entourage of the Emperor than elsewhere. With regard to the feelings of some of these personages, and of the very singular, not to say unscrupulous, means adopted by them to foment ill will between the two nations—seeing in a foreign war the best, possibly the only, security against home troubles which would imperil, not to say destroy, their positions—some strange revelations might be made, perhaps some day will be made, to the great astonishment of England and France. In the meantime we believe that the Emperor is sincere in his desire to keep on good terms with us so long as he finds it possible to do so.

Various excursions are projected by the Emperor to take place in the course of the summer—to Rennes, to Laval, &c., beside that to the Camp at Châlons. It is believed, also, that an invitation will be given to the Queen to attend the grand maritime fêtes to take place at Cherbourg in July.

A credit of 180,000 francs is opened by the vote of the Legislative Body for the purchase of the tomb and habitation of the Emperor at St. Helena.

One of the most interesting volumes that has for long appeared in France is that of the "Mémoires of M. Guizot," about to be published. He begins by stating his reasons for bringing out the book at present, and proceeds with his subject-matter, from the commencement of his own career up to a very recent date. His appreciation of the character of Napoleon I. is singularly just and felicitous throughout.

Madame Victor Hugo's appearance in Paris has given rise to a variety of reports and speculations. Her visit, however, is solely on family affairs.

The health of the Prince Jerome is so completely re-established that he was able last week to make his appearance at the Opera, where the "Magicienne" was represented.

At the sale of some property of Rachel, common articles of furniture, theatrical costumes, &c., was included the guitar on which the celebrated tragedienne was wont to accompany herself when, as Eliza Félix, she commenced her career by singing at the cafés. Such a relic we should have imagined better suited to remain in the family of the artist than to be thus offered, among the mere refuse of her goods and chattels, to the highest bidders. Possibly, however, this Jewish relic may be about as authentic as certain Romish ones.

Clesinger, the sculptor, has recently appeared in a new light, that of painter. At his studio at Rome is to be seen a sleeping Eve, reposing on flowers, among which nestles the serpent, whispering guileful suggestions into her ear. The picture is said to be not unworthy of Rubens. Beside this work are two splendid heads, the muses of Painting and Sculpture; a statue of Sappho; and the model of an infant Hercules killing the serpents, which he has presented to the Prince Imperial, and which he is about to execute in a block of magnificent marble given him by the Emperor for that purpose.

A charming little book has appeared by Mme. Marie de Grandfort, entitled "Comment s'Aime t'on quand on ne s'Aime plus?"

The new hôtel of Prince Napoleon in the Champs Elysées will be inaugurated by a grand dinner, at which the Emperor and Empress are expected to appear.

Prince Jerome has left Paris for his estate of Villegenis.

M. Louis Fould, a brother of the Minister of State, died on Monday, after a short illness.

The election for the three deputies of the Seine will take place on Sunday and Monday next.

The *Presse* says in its weekly commercial review:—"Trade in Paris has been exceedingly calm during the week. It is only within the last two or three days that buyers have begun to frequent the *nouveautés* shops."

The works for repairing the Cathedral of Notre Dame are continued with great activity under the direction of M. Violet-Ledouc, and preparations are being made to complete, in the space of two years, the central spire, the choir, and the side aisles. These works have necessitated the erection of an immense wall which separates the cathedral in two, after which the excavations were proceeded with.

SPAIN.

Their Majesties will proceed to Alicante on the 12th of May, for the opening of the railway.

The Madrid journals state that the sensation caused by the attempted assassination of General Verdugo had not declined. The assassin drew forth a long triangular poinard, and plunged it deeply into the General's side. He then took to flight, throwing away his weapon; but the spectators of the deed pursued and arrested him. The General only uttered a few words after being stabbed, expressing concern for his wife. All the notable personages of Madrid, and a vast crowd of people of all classes, flocked to the house in which the General lay, to inquire after him. The Queen and King and all the Royal family also caused inquiries to be made.

The Church of Madrigueras, in the province of Albacete, was a short time since entered, and all the sacred vessels carried off. A crown of silver was torn from the head of the Virgin, and the statue thrown down from its pedestal. A silver heart pierced with seven swords, of the same metal, also disappeared. No trace has been discovered of the thieves.

SARDINIA.

Count Cavour made a remarkable speech in the Chamber, on the 16th, in defence of the new bill for the more effectual repression of plots of assassination. He said France was the only ally Sardinia could reckon upon with safety—even Imperial France; while neither the first nor the second French Republic had merited well of the Italians. In alluding to the desire of Austria to hold the Italians in the bonds of slavery, he urged on the Chamber not to endanger the alliance with France, and declared that he made the adoption of the bill a Cabinet question.

On the following day, the debate on the Conspiracy Bill having been resumed, Signor Brofferio replied to some parts of the speech made by Count Cavour. Signor Brofferio concluded by saying:—"I associate myself with Count Cavour in his salutation to our tricolor banner. I join him in it with all my heart; and I will add a wish that, instead of being left immovable on the frontier, it may be spread to the breeze over the land of Italy, realising its liberty and hopes."

The next speaker was General Alfonso La Marmora, the Minister of War, who made some curious disclosures respecting the conduct of the French Republicans, and their disinclination to render any assistance to Italy in her struggle for independence.

General La Marmora was followed by a member of the party of the Left side, Signor Tecchio, who supported the Government bill, with some amendments. He denied the existence of any foreign pressure, and found nothing in the least offensive in the suggestions made by the French Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has just presented to the High Swiss Federal Assembly a report on its proceedings during the year 1857. This document, which is to be submitted to the Chambers, contains a long detail of the affair of Neufchâtel. It declares that the attitude of France, at the same time firm and conciliatory, contributed not a little to the amicable solution of that important question.

The electioneering disorders in the canton of Friburg have entirely ceased. An inquiry has been instituted by the authorities.

PRUSSIA.

After a lively debate the measure proposed by the Prussian Government for increasing the duty on beetroot sugar has been adopted. M. Manteuffel made it a Cabinet question.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government again seems to assert its right to the sovereignty of Klek, a claim which formed the subject of Count Leiningen's mission to Constantinople in 1853.

RUSSIA.

From July 1st next all import and export duties will be augmented by five kopecks a rouble. The additional revenue will be employed in the constructions required on the frontiers for railway purposes. M. Kowalewski is appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that, from and after the 20th of May, foreign ships will be admitted to the ports of Poti, Anapa, Soukoum-kaleh, and Redout-kaleh, on the Black Sea.

Five additional governments of Russia have sent in their adherence to the new system for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants.

UNITED STATES.

According to the *New York Herald*, negotiations are proceeding for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Leecompton Bill was defeated in the House of Representatives, a majority of eight being in favour of submitting it to a popular vote. The victory was commemorated in New York on the 2nd inst. by a salute of 120 guns, fired from the battery at sunset, and a display of fireworks in the park in the evening. A special despatch to the *New York Tribune*, dated Washington, April 9th, says:—"The plan of the Leecomptonites, as disclosed to-day, is to take up the Kansas Bill in the Senate on Monday, at one o'clock, to vote to insist and demand a conference. Then to take the bill immediately to the House and put it through if they can."

The latest news from Utah is thus telegraphed from St. Louis, under date April 5:—"The Utah mail, which left Camp Scott on March 1, has arrived. The troops continued in fine health, and were awaiting the determination of their commander to proceed to Salt Lake. Colonel Johnston had a regular effective force of 1800 men and 1000 animals, in good condition, with a large volunteer force, and the general impression was that he would not wait for reinforcements before making the attack. Communication with Salt Lake city was entirely prohibited, and little or nothing was known of the intentions or preparations of the Mormons to resist the entrance of the troops. Colonel Johnston's despatches will be forwarded immediately to Washington."

CANADA.—Parliament stood adjourned for a fortnight during the Easter holidays. After a very mild winter, spring has opened early and farmers are engaged in their work nearly a month sooner than usual. A great breadth of land will be sown to make up for present low prices, and all hope that Canada will be straight again when the next crop is gathered. An attempt is being made to secure better management of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway. The road has not been paying its interest, and it is proposed that the Government, which holds the first lien upon it, should sell it to a new company and abolish the old stock. Great excitement has been raised by the trial of a man believed to be William Townsend, who in 1854 committed two murders in Niagara district. He was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, more than a year ago, and asserted that he was not Townsend, but Robert J. McHenry, a native of Springburn, near Glasgow, Scotland. He was tried for one murder last summer, but the jury could not agree. He is now on his trial for the second. Twenty witnesses swear that he is Townsend, and point to scars and other marks by which they identify him. On the other hand, fifty men say that he is not Townsend.

WEST AFRICA.—Dr. Livingstone left Sierra Leone in the *Pearl* for the Cape of Good Hope, March 31.—The *Calcutta* steam-transport, from Bombay, with invalids called at Sierra Leone for coals, and sailed March 30 *en route* for England.—The Niger expedition has been heard of at Lagos up to February 22. After the loss of the *Dayspring* it was encamped at Géba, where it then was.—The coast trade was dull, the natives holding out for higher prices.—A conflict had taken place between the natives at Bonny, and some of their principal men killed, but peace had been restored through the influence of the Europeans.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Lady Jocelyn*, which has arrived at Cowes, from Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope, brings news from the latter place up to the 10th ult. War between the Orange River Free State and the Kaffir tribes governed by Moshesh had commenced. The courts and shops at Smithfield, a town in the Free State, were all shut. The first conflict was expected to take place on the 4th of March. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt had left the missionary station at Kuruman for Cape Town, to meet Dr. Livingstone. H.M.'s gun-frigate *Sybil*, H.M.'s steamer *Syra*, H.M.'s brig *Persia* and H.I.M. schooner *Dagite*, had arrived at the Cape. The first named was from China with invalids for England. The enlistment of Kaffirs for service in India is going on slowly. The crops on the colonial frontier and in British Kaffraria are likely to turn out a complete failure. The Kaffir chief Pato has been tried and convicted of horse-stealing. The following remarks are from the *South African Commercial Advertiser* of March 9:—"To-morrow the Governor will open the fifth and concluding Session of the first Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, and he may sincerely congratulate them on the beneficial effects of their legislation during the last four years, which, with the favour of Providence, has brought the colony to its present prosperous condition. Having carefully examined the finances of the colony, and established the revenue on a solid basis, they have strengthened every useful branch of the public service, and provided in the amplest manner for the protection of life and property within our borders, for the due administration of law and justice, and for the mutual benefit of master and servant, by limiting the powers and defining the rights of both. We need only refer to the enactments for regulating the armed and mounted police; for enrolling the burghers for the defence of their respective divisions; for encouraging the formation of volunteer rifle corps; for extending the jurisdiction and increasing the numbers of the district magistrates, with many other acts of the like nature, all tending to consolidate the country for self-defence and self-government, to show how much they have deserved the confidence and gratitude of every good citizen. Industry, thus protected, has poured into the Treasury an increasing revenue every year, and, as all our taxes are based on business transactions, we have thus a proof of a constantly increasing traffic."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. W. E. Martin to be Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral; Rev. R. Barker, Vicar of Pagham, and Rev. J. Sinclair, to be Rural Deans. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. S. W. Kershaw to Egmanton, Notts; Rev. R. Kitching to Bugthorpe, Yorkshire; Rev. — Martin to Laxton, Notts. Rev. R. L. M. Ghee to be Commissioned Chaplain to H.M. Forces. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. E. L. Blackman to Blytheburgh, Suffolk; Rev. W. H. Fell to New Fens, Flintshire; Rev. C. W. Woodhouse to St. Peter Blackburn. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Acheson to Great Welnetham, near Bury St. Edmund's; Rev. S. Baker to St. John's, Cheltenham; Rev. E. Bryant to St. Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. W. H. Cave-Brown to Luddesdale, Wilts; Rev. H. E. Daniel to St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's; Rev. D. Paul to Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire.

THE CHURCH OF LLANGESSIR, ANGLESIA.—The church was lately reopened, after an entire rearrangement of the interior, all the high pews being removed and replaced by open benches. On the opening day about thirty-five clergy in surplices, headed by the choristers, walked in procession from the rectory to the church. The congregations were numerous. The morning service was preached by the Rev. Evan Lewis. An interesting new feature in the church is a beautiful east window of stained glass, presented by Mrs. Henry Owen, the Rector's lady.

The first sermon at the evening services in Rochester Cathedral (on Sunday, May 1) will be preached by the Very Rev. the Dean.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—commenced his spring confirmation on Tuesday week in the parish church of Rainham, for that village and the adjoining parishes. The number of candidates for the sacred rite was nearly 100.

THE LONDON SMOKE-PREVENTION COMPANY.—On Saturday last a party of gentlemen assembled on board one of the Citizen steam-boats for the purpose of testing the superiority of Mr. O'Regan's patent smoke-prevention apparatus as applied to locomotive boilers. An excellent *déjeuner* was provided, and the party steamed up and down the river some miles; but owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. O'Regan, much of the interest and value of the experiment was lost. A few words will explain the nature of the apparatus:—The doors of the furnace are constructed with a channel or casing at the back; air is admitted to such casing or box through long horizontal slots in front of the door, near the bottom, and is discharged on the inside of the furnace through similar slots, ports, and smaller holes near the top part of the door-casing—thus heating the air and cooling the door; and a bridge is applied at the back of the boiler of similar construction. The company's patented apparatus is applicable to marine, land, and locomotive boilers, distilleries, breweries, and furnaces in general, and it is said to be the only invention applicable to domestic stoves. In each case the company undertakes to economise fuel, generate more steam, and totally prevent the smoke nuisance. The apparatus is cheap and may be easily applied; and, if desired, the company will undertake to keep the apparatus in perfect order, at a mere nominal charge per annum. The importance of the movement cannot be overestimated 700 patents having been already granted for the removal of the smoke nuisance.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

We have received our letters and papers from Bombay to March 24. We give from the *Bombay Standard* of that date the following summary of events in Oude, the main, if not the sole, point of interest at present:—

THE OPERATIONS AT LUCKNOW.

Our narratives consist in part of rehearsals, the meagre outline formerly given by telegraph being now filled up from our correspondence—the latest tidings being once more given from telegraphic notices merely, to be filled up by some future mail. Lucknow is now in our possession, and our troops will speedily have every stronghold in Oude in their hands. The heaviest portion of our bloody task is completed, and we are now exchanging the attributes of destroyers and avengers for those of reconstructors, restorers, and protectors.

We mentioned two mails back the general movement in advance between the 3rd and 6th of March. It is within the past six days that letters have given details beyond the 7th. The force under General Outram, which at this date crossed the Goomtee, consisted of Walpole's division, with thirty pieces of field artillery and 2000 cavalry, under Sir Hope Grant. Though under the fire of the enemy's guns at the Martinière and other positions, no effective opposition was offered. Two pontoon bridges had been erected beforehand in the direction of Beespore. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff were present on the occasion. General Outram now entered on a very careful and leisurely reconnaissance of the country between the bridge and the villages of Chinnut. He was closely watched by the scouts, hanging like clouds on our left flank. Leaving the village on the left, they advanced along the Fyzabad road for about three miles, intending, after they had selected their encamping-ground, to make a détour to the right, and reconnoitre Moryon, the old Lucknow cantonments, where the enemy were said to have two divisions. Before this could be accomplished, we were attacked by the enemy, who were driven off with considerable loss. We suffered little, but Major Smith, of the Queen's Bays, was amongst the slain. On attempting a further movement a second attack was made upon us. It was now late in the day. The men had been since three in the morning under arms, when it was resolved to rest for the night: the force bivouacked on the battle-field which proved so disastrous on the 30th of June.

Early next morning (7th) the enemy again made their appearance, but, after an hour's fighting, were driven off, numbers being cut up by the 9th Lancers. Outram now took possession of the Chukkur Kothi, or King's Race-house; but, as this post was commanded by the enemy's guns, it was not meant to be maintained until after a breaching battery against the city had been established. In the afternoon a further attack was made upon us, with the usual results.

On the 8th the Commander-in-Chief visited Outram, to see how matters went on. The further reconnaissance was now committed to General Hope Grant, who made a wide sweep to the north-east, but encountered no resistance. In his absence the enemy attacked Outram in great force. They were driven off; but not without considerable loss on our side.

On the 9th Sir James Outram carried the Chukkur Kothi, with all buildings and gardens around, effectually turning and enflaming the enemy's first great line of works. Our principal casualties occurred in pursuing the depoys through dark rooms and passages, who, when they saw our men approaching, shot them down before they were aware of their danger.

Or the 10th Outram's division, with the exception of the artillery, enjoyed an exemption from their labours, to leave Sir Edward Lugard time to push on from the other side of the town. Our heavy guns kept thundering on the city. The Martinière had been stormed the previous day by the second division, under the gallant officer just named. On the 10th Banks's House and the Residency were captured in the face of a very obstinate resistance. He was now close on the Begum's Palace and Hurbut Gunge, within 200 yards of the Kaiserbagh. Here amongst others, Major Hodson, who had distinguished himself with the Guide Corps all through the campaign, fell mortally wounded.

On the 11th, while the force on the Alumbagh side kept pressing on, two columns, one under Outram and Walpole, moved out, sweeping to the right of the cantonments as far as the Ghan Ghaut, near Moorsebagh, and returning by the iron bridge. The left column pushed directly for this latter structure. Our front was considerably advanced. The enemy are said to have lost 400 or 500. On our side, Captain Cooper, of the Engineers; Captain Moorsom, her Majesty's 52nd; and Lieutenant McDonald, of the 93rd, fell.

On the 12th the Commander-in-Chief took the Imaumbarra, close to the Kaiserbagh, when a heavy fire was directed on the last-named building, both from Sir Colin Campbell's and Sir James Outram's forces. The whole was captured about nine o'clock on the morning of the 13th, after a severe contest of some hours.

On the 14th Outram was occupied in carrying the portion of the town betwixt the iron bridge and the Residency. The people were now streaming from the city in a north-westerly direction, making, as it was supposed, for Rohilkund. On the morning of the 13th Brigadier Campbell, with a strong force of cavalry and horse artillery, was ordered to proceed from Alumbagh in pursuit: heavy guns and infantry were to follow, while Sir Hope Grant was despatched from the further side of the river to intercept those endeavouring to escape eastwards. A little leisure was now afforded to examine the havoc that had been made. Nothing could be more terrible or astonishing. The strength of the enemy's works would have been considered incredible had we not seen them. They were literally shivered to pieces by our shot and shell. The Kaiserbagh was strewed with musket balls.

Thus far our letters extend, stopping where the electric telegraph closed on us a week ago.

We now fall back on the casual notices supplied to us betwixt the 14th and the 21st, at which date our latest tidings close. It has been ascertained at the dates already quoted, that Mrs. Orr, whose infant had shortly before been sent into camp from the districts where it had been kept concealed, and Miss Jackson, had been removed from the Queen's Palace, and placed, through the influence of Maun Singh, in a private residence beyond the power of the Durbar or reach of the mutineers.

On the 16th both bridges were secured, and the troops advancing occupied the Muchee Bhawun and Great Imaumbarra. Large bodies of the enemy had crossed the stone bridges before they could be attacked by Sir James Outram. A Goorkah division the same evening captured the enemy's position in front of the Alumbagh, seven guns falling into their hands.

On the 19th the last post held by the enemy was stormed, and they themselves pursued by the cavalry, when numbers were cut up. The city was now completely in our possession, 117 guns had been seized, and not a single post left in the hands of the rebels to be defended. Amongst the auspicious events of the day was the recovery of Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson. They had been rescued by Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Boree, of the Artillery, with a small party of Goorkahs, by whom they had been conveyed to the camp of Jung Bahadur. They had latterly been taken charge of by Meer Wajee Ali Darogah, by whom they had been respectfully and kindly treated. The triumphs of war hardly closed when the labours of peace were entered on. The most stringent orders had been given to avoid indiscriminate violence or slaughter. The panic-stricken citizens, who had been assured by the Durbar and mutineers that the whole population of Lucknow was doomed to one indiscriminate slaughter, were endeavouring to make their escape in all directions, when they were met by the artisans, labourers, and cultivators, of whose villages Outram had taken charge, loud in their admiration of our kindness and forbearance. They said that not one village or hamlet had been injured, unless such as had afforded refuge to the rebels; that our soldiers had interposed to protect the sick, the weak, the aged, and the women and children from injury. The townsmen began to take heart, and return to their houses and resume their ordinary occupations. The Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, still in the thickest of the strife, are making municipal arrangements, organising a garrison of moderate size for Lucknow, preparing with the remainder of the troops to scour the Durb and Rohilkund, once more infested with the enemy, and to operate against Bareilly, Calpee, Jhansi, and Kotah, which we have hitherto been compelled, from want of men, to leave alone. The conduct of our men has throughout been distinguished in an extraordinary degree by that humanity which is the natural characteristic of the brave. Private soldiers have risked their lives in searching through the burning ruins of villages, from which the enemy could only be driven by fire, to save those from destruction otherwise unable to escape. When strayed children have been picked up by them, they have been carried about and nursed and cared for by them as if they had been their own. That the terrible vengeance which has been, and is being, executed on the mutineers should have frequently descended on the heads of the innocent was a thing inevitable, unless the guilty were to be suffered to go free. With Englishmen only was it possible to have been so little frequent as it has been.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR J. McGRIGOR, BART., F.R.S.

SIR JAMES McGRIGOR, Bart., of Camden-hill, Middlesex, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.B., K.T.S., was the eldest son of Colquhoun McGrigor, Esq., a merchant in Aberdeen, and was born at Strathspey, Invernesshire, the 9th April, 1771. He was educated for the medical profession, and entered the Army, in 1793, as Surgeon of the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, and for two years was with that regiment in the campaign of Holland. In 1796 he was appointed head of the medical department in the expeditionary force against the Island of Granada, in the West Indies; and in 1801 he proceeded from Bombay to Egypt, as Superintending Surgeon of the Anglo-Indian Army, under Sir David Baird. On his return to England he was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards. He afterwards fulfilled the duties of chief of the medical department in the Island of Walcheren. He also acted in the same capacity in the Peninsular War. In 1815 he became Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which office he held for more than thirty-five years. Sir James McGrigor was made a Knight Bachelor in 1814, a Baronet in 1831, and a K.C.B. in 1850. He received also the decorations of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and the Crescent of Turkey. He was three times elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. Sir James McGrigor married, the 23rd June, 1810, Mary, youngest daughter of Duncan Grant, Esq., of Lingestone, county of Moray, by whom he leaves two sons, Charles Rhoderic, his successor, and Walter James, barrister-at-law; and a daughter, Jane Grant, married to the Rev. Frederick Parr Phillips, M.A. Sir James died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, 3, Harley-street, and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Charles Rhoderic McGrigor, the second Baronet, who was born in 1811, and married, in 1850, Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, K.H.

MAJOR HENDERSON, OF WESTERTON.

MAJOR J. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of Westerton, Stirlingshire,

who died at his residence near Edinburgh on the 24th ult., was a scion of the Alexanders of Menstrie, afterwards Earls of Stirling, and was the son of Edward Alexander, Esq., of Powis, and the grandson of James Alexander, Esq., Provost of Stirling. His mother, Mrs. Alexander, a venerable lady, who still survives, was the daughter of John Glas, Esq., and a descendant of the family of Glas, which long occupied a prominent position in Stirling. The Major was born the 12th April, 1806, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. When eighteen he obtained a cornetcy in the 4th Light Dragoons, and proceeded to India, where he served for several years, and was in the field at Kolapore. On his return from India he was appointed Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and there rose to be Major. He was with the Rifles in America and the Mediterranean. After a military service of twenty years, the Major retired from the army in 1844. He then took up his residence on the estate at Westerton which in 1822 had been left him by an uncle, on the sole provision of his assuming, which he did, the surname of Henderson. Major Henderson devoted most of his later life and energies to the interests of the rising and now famous village of Bridge of Allan, situate on his fine estate, and he survived to see the good work flourish, and the place emerge from a small hamlet into a city of villas, and become the most celebrated watering-place in North Britain. The Major's spirited exertions were acknowledged by many testimonials and public entertainments. A report of one of the latter, and the Major's portrait, appeared in this Journal in October, 1852. Major Henderson was Lord Principal of the celebrated Chapman's sports, and was an active promoter of all national amusements and manly exercises. He was latterly a field officer in the Stirlingshire Regiment of Militia. He is succeeded in his beautiful property of Westerton by his only brother, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander, a distinguished officer, and one of the most enterprising travellers of the day, whose works of travels and translations from the Persian, and whose life of the Duke of Wellington, are well-known literary productions.

CAPTAIN NEVILLE.

CAPTAIN GLASTONBURY NEVILLE, R.E., who was killed the 31st of

last January by a round-shot at Baroda, a village about ten miles from Ratghur, while acting Aide-de-Camp to General Sir Hugh Rose, was the fifth son of the late Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor, by his wife, Charlotte, second daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. He was born in 1829, and joined the Engineers in 1847. He served first in various parts of England, Ireland, and America, and then proceeded with the forces to the Crimea in 1854, where he was actively employed throughout the whole siege of Sebastopol. The last Quarterly Review states that during the earlier periods of English history "Neville blood flowed in every field." The same may be said in these days. Four Nevilles fought together in the Crimea—these were, Capt. the Hon. Henry Neville, who was killed at Inkerman; his brother, Lieut. the Hon. Grey Neville, who died of wounds received at Balaklava; their cousin, Capt. Glastonbury Neville, the subject of this notice, who has fallen in India; and his elder brother, Lieut.-Col. Edward Neville, who alone survives. Their uncle, the Hon. Captain Henry Neville, died of fever after the battle of Talavera.

QUINTIN DICK, ESQ.

QUINTIN DICK, Esq., who died at his residence, 20, Curzon-street, Mayfair, on the 26th ult., was the son of Samuel Dick, Esq., an eminent merchant of Dublin, and was born in 1777. He took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar about the commencement of the present century. He entered Parliament in 1814 as M.P. for the since dispossessed borough of Looe, in Cornwall, and represented the Irish constituency of Cashel from 1817 to 1826, when he vacated his seat and remained out of Parliament until 1826, when he was elected for Oxford. In 1828 he exchanged the constituency of Oxford for that of Maldon, and was the Conservative member for that place for fifteen years. Mr. Dick was an extensive East India proprietor. His large fortune amounts, it is said, to between two and three millions sterling. By his will this vast wealth is to be employed in the purchase of land which is to be eventually inherited by William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., of Hume Wood, in the county of Wicklow, M.P. for that county, after a life-interest to that gentleman's mother, Charlotte Anne, wife of the late William Hume, Esq., which lady is Mr. Dick's sister. Mr. Dick was a Tory of the old school of politicians, and his immaculate coat of blue and stiff white neckcloth will not have passed out of the memory of those who sat with him for so many years in St. Stephen's

WILLS.—The will of Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G., C.B., P.C., of Althorp Park, Northampton, and St. James's-place, Westminster, was proved in London by the Right Hon. George William Baron Lyttelton, F.R.S., the nephew, and Henry Goodfellow, Esq., the acting executors, Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, C.B., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., the other executor, having renounced. The personality was sworn under £250,000. The will bears date May 17, 1854, leaving his real estates and residue of his personal to his son, Viscount Althorp. There are four codicils: by the second, which is in his Lordship's own handwriting, he has, at the request of the late Countess, directed six cottages to be erected at Grest Brington, Northamptonshire, to be called "Lady Spencer's Cottages," for the reception of poor widows of that neighbourhood, who are each to pay a rent of one penny a week, but free of taxes. He has secured to his daughter, Lady Sarah Isabella Spencer, a sum of £100,000. Two of his Lordship's gamekeepers have a legacy of £500 each.—The will of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., was proved under £10,000 personally in England. The executors are John Rannie, Esq., and Robert H. Scott, Campbell, Esq., the son; the latter is also appointed residuary legatee of real and personal estate.—The will of Wm. Joseph Horsfall, Esq., of Lancaster, £80,000.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LITERATURE "must give way" to Art, for this week at least. Catalogues are dull things, and catalogues of exhibitions of works of art in London—as catalogues have hitherto been edited (with so many years of experience)—are dull affairs indeed. But there is a catalogue which a clever man with many and rare opportunities has just put forward which surpasses all catalogues that we have ever seen. Mr. Cotton (who has dedicated a kind of John Dorey life to Sir Joshua Reynolds) has recently published, price five shillings (we have paid five shillings for it at Messrs. Longmans'), a Catalogue of the Portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Now, as Sir Joshua is said to have "bragged" (we borrow the word from his pupil Northcote) that he had painted three generations of English intellect, and, better still (so men assert), of English beauty, this, it will be seen at first sight, was no common undertaking, and was still further an undertaking which a little common care might have turned to most admirable account. Artists assert that they are disappointed with this catalogue; patrons of art assure us of the same; dealers are outrageous; print-sellers out of all humour. We will give three examples of the omissions in the catalogue:—First, Edward Gibbon. Mr. Cotton neglects to tell us that the only good portrait of the historian of the Decline and Fall is still at Sheffield-place—the picture painted by Sir Joshua for Gibbon's much-loved friend Mr. Holroyd, afterwards Lord Sheffield. Then—will Mr. Cotton excuse us?—we wish well to his work) that the *very best* portrait of David Garrick that Sir Joshua ever painted is not to be found in his catalogue (yet he catalogues portraits of Garrick as he does portraits of Gibbon). Still, we refer to the portrait. Did not Sir Joshua paint a portrait of Garrick with a prologue before him, that likeness for all time? and where is it in Mr. Cotton's Catalogue? Nowhere! When it was engraved (and often admirably engraved) in Sir Joshua's lifetime by that admirable engraver, Thomas Watson) the picture was in the possession of Sir Thomas Mills, to whom Watson dedicates his inimitable print. We are inclined to suspect that the original belongs even now to a Mills, and may be seen at Camelot House. Well, then, to the third instance, the portrait of a true poet—the portrait of Armstrong, the friend of Thomson, the antagonist of Churchill. That Sir Joshua painted a portrait of one of our best didactic poets Mr. Cotton is perfectly assured. Where, then, is it? Mr. Cotton is at a loss. Shall we tell him? He may see it where Miss Coutts could not find old Mr. Coutts's portrait—in the front room over Coutts's, facing the Strand.

From Sir Joshua to James Boswell is but a jump, and a timely and an appropriate one. The new number of the *Quarterly* betrays us into the pleasant belief that we owe more to the Laird of Auchinleck than we owe to the Knight of Plympton. We really like this article in the *Quarterly*. Boswell has been most unjustly traduced. Men utterly devoid of a fifth or even a fair portion of his talent have combined to throw his fair fame into folly. Boswell was no common person. Johnson courted his society. Boswell has made Johnson live beyond his own acquired reputation. The *Quarterly* has "hit" off this very well in its last six-shilling issue. Boswell possessed (we are not quoting the *Quarterly*), in common with Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, and Cibber, a dramatic faculty, and though an inferior intellect (as we believe) to Congreve and Vanbrugh (a high standard to test men by), he has given a nobler work to all time than all four, the inimitable "Apology" of Colley included.

As Sir Joshua has led us to Boswell and Boswell has led us to his reviewer in the *Quarterly*, let us call the attention of our agricultural friends to an article in the new number of the *Quarterly* on the subject of English agriculture. It is a clever article, smacking "healthily" of Arthur Young and William Cobbett. But why does the writer (if we mistake not, very frequently a valuable contributor to this paper, though not to this column) underrate the "Rural Rides" of Cobbett? We have heard a great English writer speak of the "Rural Rides" of Cobbett in terms of classic commendation.

Not to give every publicity to the pleasing fact that Mr. Dickens is about to read (and what a charming reader he is!) many of his smaller works (small in size alone) to a London, and therefore a universal, public would be a neglect indeed. Beyond the intrinsic excellence of what is read, the manner of reading is inimitable—so inimitable that Lord Stanhope (to our thinking) might have added the name of Mr. Dickens to the well-selected list of English orators recently laid by his Lordship before the intelligent intellect of northern Scotland.

Pepys again (can we know too much of Pepys?), and once more to the point. Our readers will thank us for our Pepysian papers:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

86, Lowndes-street, April, 1858.

Sir.—The inclosed is a copy of Lord Grenville's letter to the late Master of Magdalene to which I alluded.

Your obedient servant,

RALPH NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

LORD GRENVILLE TO THE HON. AND REV. GEORGE NEVILLE.

Dropmore, Aug. 21, 1818.

My dear George.—When my brother quitted us for the Isle of Wight he left with me a MS. volume which you had put into his hands. I have a little smattering of the art of deciphering, and I was desirous to try my hand on this MS., which, if it could be made out, would, I was aware, on many accounts be extremely interesting; and would just now, if it could be published, form an excellent accompaniment to Evelyn's delightful Diary. I am glad to say that I have succeeded to the utmost of my expectations, or rather much beyond them.

The character employed is shorthand, not very different in principle from those in use now, or at least those which were in use when, as a law student, I practised shorthand. The writing is for the most part alphabetical divided into words, which gives infinite facility for deciphering, but generally leaving out the vowels, and there is a large collection of arbitrary signs for terminations, particles, and words of very frequent occurrence, and some, though not near so numerous, for longer and less frequent words. The alphabet I have entirely mastered; the second class of signs I have so in a great measure, and a considerable proportion, though not nearly the whole, of the third, which, from the less frequency of its occurrence, is, of course, the more difficult to the decipherer.

But, as it is, I could already furnish you with a transcript of the first three or four pages, with a few hiatuses, and those easily supplied (or, at least, for the most part so) by conjecture, which I have no doubt a farther progress in the MS. would soon turn into certainty. But, having got so far as to make the task (I am confident) quite easy to any person who would set himself *sturdily* to it, I am unwilling to go further, because I have done all that is really useful, and I find the poring over these minute characters, though amusing enough, does no good to my eyes.

What I would recommend is, that on your return to Cambridge, which under the circumstances of this year must, I suppose, be in October, you should lose no time in finding out some man who for the lure of gain will sacrifice a few months to the labour of making a complete transcript of the whole, for which purpose I would furnish you with my alphabet and lists of arbitrary signs, and also with the transcript of the first three or four pages, and of some other passages taken casually here and there in the volume. I must not, I believe, see him to give him verbal instructions how to proceed further in deciphering the arbitrary marks, because it might not be right that he should know the MS. to have been in my possession. But any man of ordinary talent would, I am certain, by these help master the whole in the course of a week or ten days of steady application, provided his eyes are young and strong, and that he is willing to work them a little.

There is no restraint that would prevent you from publishing the whole when thus transcribed, and I am anxious that you should lose no time in setting about it, because it will be much best done under your own inspection this year, when you must of necessity be so much on the spot. It published, there is no doubt that the work would amply repay the expense of the transcript, for which I suppose you will make a specific bargain beforehand, after a few days' experience shall have enabled your decipherer to judge of the nature of the work.

But if publication be impossible it would still be a great matter to have such a transcript in the college library, and I would willingly bear my share in the cost of such a work, to which I am persuaded others would also readily contribute, and which, indeed, need not be large, as I can safely pronounce, judging by the little trouble which I have found in doing the most difficult part of the business. Let me know where and when I shall send the book and the alphabet, &c. If you could prevail upon your self and Lady Charlotte to find this place on your road between Wales and Cambridge, that would be the best of all.

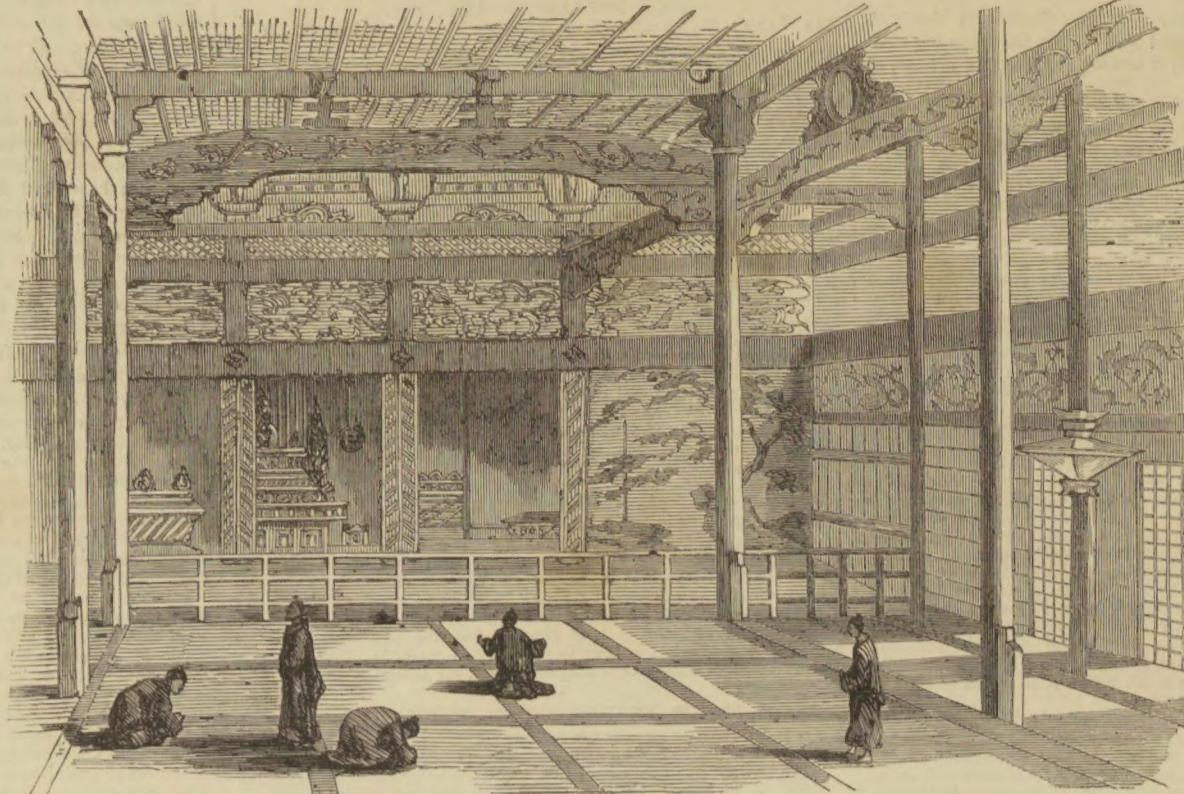
If no one else can or will undertake it, a professed shorthand-writer would dispatch your volume in a week; but I should in your place prefer a Cambridge man, to work under your eye. Ever yours,

G.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN AND COREA.

As the most amusing and interesting way of showing the satisfactory results of the ratified treaty, or renewal of intercourse with the Japanese, we give a few Sketches, by a Correspondent, accompanied by descriptive details, illustrative of a visit to Japan, also to Tartary and Corea:—

Hakodadi, so often mentioned as one of the ports opened to the Americans and English, is a small town in a very commodious harbour at the southern extremity of the island of Jesso, which is separated from Nippon by the Strait of Saugar. Hakodadi is in lat. 41 deg. 49m. 22s. N., long. 140 deg. 47m. 45s. E. We found the same friendly deportment among the inhabitants generally and the officials. These last are beginning to speak English very fairly; indeed, the Dutch interpreters seem likely to make rapid progress in English, and also meditate extending their philological studies, as they wished to have a German grammar from me; and had, doubtless, obtained some French books when the French sick were landed and hospitably treated by the Japanese authorities last year. Hakodadi has only become an Imperial city since the American squadron visited Japan. The Governor has jurisdiction in the district, but apart from that exercised by the Governor of Matsmai, the capital of Jesso. The city consists of a long and wide main street, running east, parallel with the beach, and some cross streets leading from the seaside to an upper terrace, where most of the temples and the Governor's palace are situated. The houses or shops generally consist of the ground floor, used for commercial and domestic purposes, and an upper floor, with window looking on the streets. The rooms are very



INTERIOR OF SIWA TEMPLE, NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

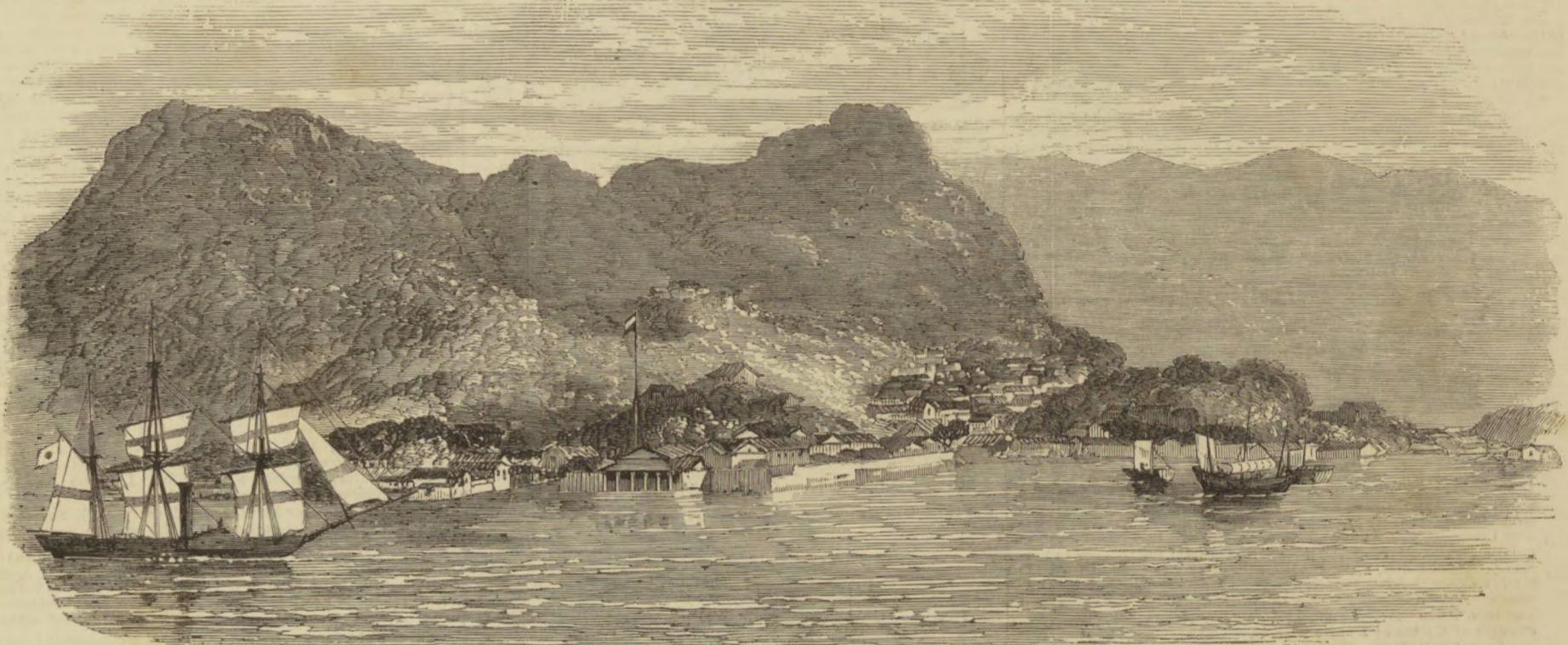
simply furnished—soft mats on the floor, and a bronze and picture in a toko, or recess.

Visitors always take off their sandals, or shoes, before stepping

on the raised platform, or matted floor. The houses have a garden at the back, or a court, which is ornamented with some dwarfed trees, plants, and rockwork. The bedding consists of quilted coverlets, or skins of deer or bears. The meals are usually three daily, and consist of rice, vegetables, and fish, with the addition of poultry, pork, venison, &c., on festivals. Tea is the common drink; and raki, a fermented liquor of rice, is used of various quality and strength, from beer to whisky, including a wine which improves on acquaintance, and some liqueur nearly equal to kirsch or mareschino.

The supplies for shipping are limited at present to fish and vegetables, wood, and water. Sheep are said to exist in the north of Jesso, and horned cattle are seen in large droves in the pasture land about the harbour, and very abundant in number, a district in the north of Nippon. Coals are not yet furnished, but are known to be procurable at no great distance, in Itsibya, also in Nippon. The harbour of Hakodadi is of the most favourable nature for restoring the health, the climate being cold and bracing in the early part of the year, and the heat of autumn being tempered by the free sufflation of the sea breeze from Saugar Strait over the low spit of magnetic sand which connects the promontory with the main land. The mountainous country renders the employment of horses necessary, as well as of pack-bullocks. The water of Kanuda Creek, and that supplied by numerous wells, are of good quality. The tank-vessels

lately built are convenient for shipping. There is a sulphureous spring at the back of the promontory. The right of walking about the country conceded to the Americans affords ample room for exercise, about fifteen



DESIMA ISLAND.

miles of a good road having been visited by some of our party in their picnics. The frequency of earthquakes in this volcanic region has caused the houses and buildings to be formed chiefly of wood.

We found the bazaar well furnished with goods from Osaces and other places, the prices rather higher than in previous years.

Two large barracks have been recently built, and the soldiers are exercising with rifles of home make, and with percussion-caps, which seem to be of very fair quality.

The shipbuilders at this port are about to construct a schooner on a European model; and they have already two harbour-boats for their officials, which are built under instruction of their late visitors, the French.

There is a beacon placed on the shoal in the harbour, and there are many signs of a disposition to improve.

Altogether Hakodadi is a pleasant addition to the resources of navigators in this part of the world engaged in whaling.

On leaving Hakodadi we proceeded to visit and explore the commodious bays in the Gulf of Tartary; and one of the best Imperial harbours of the Russians afforded much interest, both from its beautiful and complete natural conformation as a double harbour, and its being the place of refuge for their frigate *Pallas*, of which there remained but a few ornamental pieces of gilt work and a spar projecting from the burnt and sunken hull. The battery on the cleared land, and that in the foreground, attest the strength of the position. There are a few tombs under the fir-trees on the left, which give the idea that want and suffering had been the portion of the unfortunate men in guard of the frigate.

The Gilluks were friendly, and gladly bartered their salmon for hardware and woollen clothes. Farther down the gulf was Port

Seymour, with the small River Gilbert running into it: the country is pretty, and sparingly wooded.

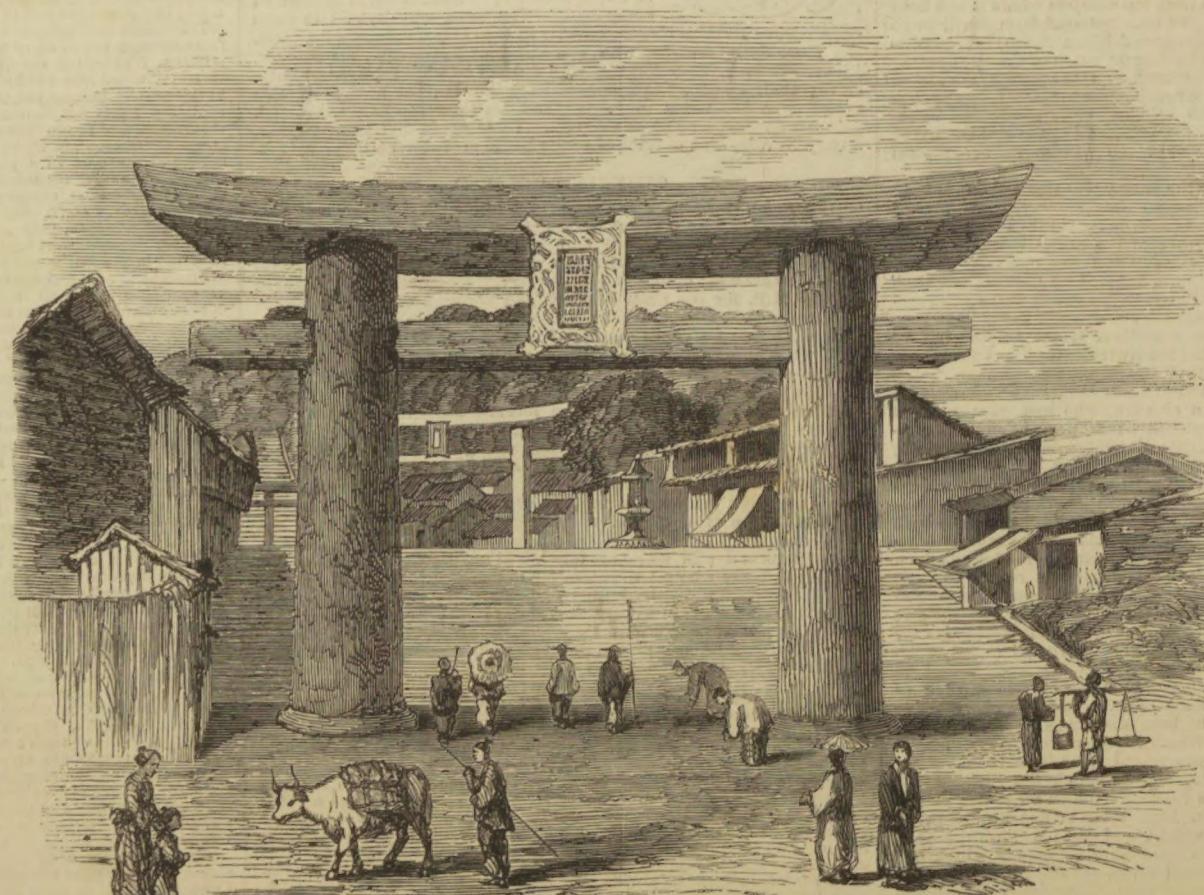
A Tartar military post was visited, and the soldiers were observed

to be very expert as marksmen. The supplies of salmon, potatoes, and vegetables were very acceptable, and procured at a moderate price. Port Deans Dundas, though very commodious, did not offer any subject worth remark or sketch.

On returning from the north to Nagasaki we were enabled to enter (according to treaty) the inner harbour, and, after some little negotiation, to land and visit the shops and temples. There was always an escort of officials, with an interpreter, to assist or control our proceedings under cover of studied politeness. The bazaar, or place of trade, was fixed at Inasa, a point on the opposite side to the Dutch and Chinese factories. The goods, or supplies, were laid out for inspection under a wooden building, and the purchases effected through officials and interpreters stationed for this purpose. Any articles seen in the shops during our rambles were sent over for purchase at our request. The prices are high, and the mistake or absence of proper and just exchange operates to the great disadvantage of our dollars.

The streets of Nagasaki are wide and clean; the bridges over the river and arms of the sea are well built, and vary in the style and number of arches. The shops are well filled with goods, and the people were very respectful and well-behaved. The hot weather seemed to induce many persons of both sexes to dispense with clothing as far as practicable, without being in a state of nature. The relaxation of the regulations regarding foreigners enabled us to visit Desima, and receive the friendly and hospitable attentions of the Dutch Commissioner and his staff, and also to feel that we were regarded with less jealousy by the suspicious sons of the Fountain of Light.

The removal of many restrictions from the intercourse of foreigners conceded to the Dutch



APPROACH TO SIWA TEMPLE, NAGASAKI.

SKETCHES IN JAPAN AND COREA.



FUSANKAI, COREA.

and to those nations having treaties with Japan enabled us to visit some of the public edifices of the city and the streets as well as the shops, at which latter we increased the supply of goods offered for purchase at the bazaar established at Inasa.

The Temple of Siwa, the approach to which is shown in the Sketch, is situated not far from the town, upon the mountain Tut-la. A fine staircase of two hundred steps leads up to it.

The columns are of bronze, and have inscriptions; the transverse beams are also of metal—hollow, doubtless. The temple court, somewhat lower than the "mia" itself, extends down the declivity of the mountain. At the entry of this court, next the gate, is a long open room, or gallery, where plays are acted for the diversion of Siwa and his worshippers. This room is curiously adorned with many pictures and carved images.

Kaemper also observed in the same inclosure another small chapel, built in honour of the God and Lord of Thousand Legs, hung about with legs of all sorts and sizes, given by his worshippers.

There is a good view of the city from the terrace in front of the temple, leaning over the wall of cyclopean construction so much noticed in all Japanese seaports.

The festivals sacred to Siwa are several, of which the chief is on the seventh, eighth, and ninth days of the ninth month. On the eighth the god is diverted in his temple, at the expense of rich and devout people, with a musical concert performed by boys beating on drums and bells. The Japanese

An interesting account of Japanese festivals and ceremonies is copied from Titsingh's work on Japan by several writers or compilers.

On approaching the port of Tschaosia the coast was found to be as

mountainous and barren as that of China, except in the valleys or there are to be seen angular patches of cleared ground with one or more mounds or barrows, near which the trees are planted with curious regularity in rows. These monumental plantations form a remarkable feature in the landscape.

The harbour of Tschaosia, or Chosan, is near Cape Vashon, and has in its front some fine black rocks; the anchorage is round magnetic points, has good depth of water, and is well sheltered. The hills are thinly covered with firs, and all available flats are cultivated in terraces and irrigated by the little mountain streamlets.

The inhabitants were seen walking about in loose, flowing robes, and wearing a strange black hat with a high crown; the substance is finely split bamboo, worked like wire gauze—the manner of drawing up the hair and twisting it renders it necessary to secure the hat by strings. Some of the hats of basket-work were enormously large.

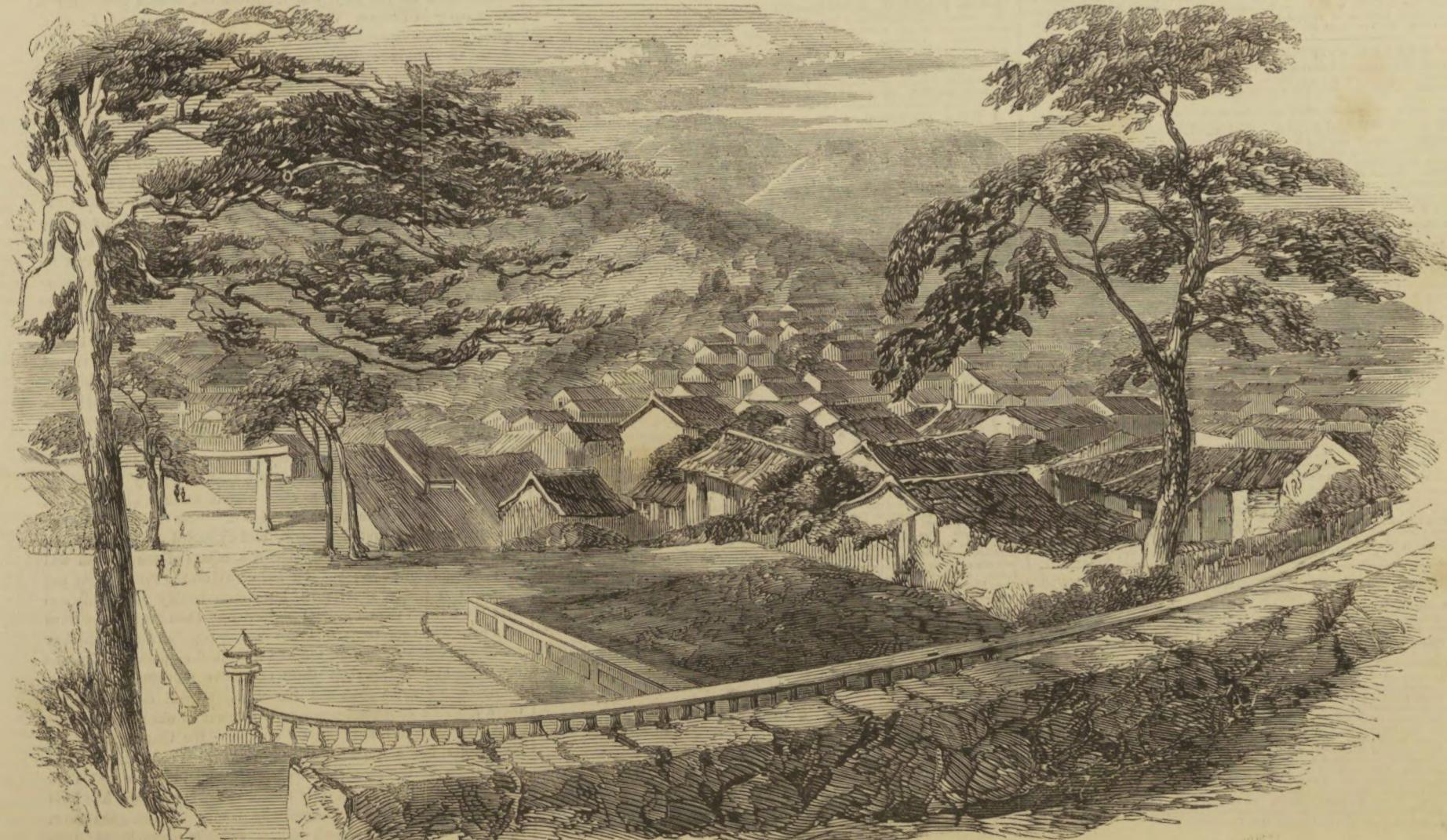
The dresses were of white or unbleached grass-cloth, or muulin sleeves, hanging and open; a girdle round the waist; the trousers tied in at the ankle, and the feet covered with cotton stockings and curious straw shoes.

The elegant carriage and pleasing expression of these people arrested our attention, and made us wish them less rigidly exclusive; for, on attempting to visit the city of Fusankai, the crowds on the beach and on the jetty of rough stones

would not allow us to advance one step from the boat, while they could neither be induced to receive our letters to the authorities, nor to communicate with the Chinese interpreter who was with us.



COREANS.



NAGASAKI, FROM THE TERRACE OF THE SIWA TEMPLE.

ness, to exert ourselves to secure peace, and avoid all occasions of bringing into conflict sentiments of national honour; for both people think no price too great to pay for this, and, were it seriously outraged on either part, war would be inevitable. To the faults and the misfortunes of our neighbours, to their prejudices and peculiarities, we ought to close our eyes, and open them wide to our own deficiencies, as the most likely means to avert the irritating expense of war preparations and the terrible consequences of actual conflict. The verdict of the jury, adopted by the nation, the zeal which it has justly displayed in favour of its old free institutions, even against its own most favoured Minister, teach us that the active power is in its hands, and it must be relied on, far more than diplomacy, to preserve the peace of Europe. This is now its great duty, and it is mainly to be done by avoiding all topics which tend to irritate the people of one country against those of the other.

THE COURT.

The week altogether has been a busy one with the Court. On Friday evening Marshal the Duke de Malakoff had his first audience of her Majesty, and delivered his credentials as Ambassador from the Imperial Court of France. The gallant officer joined the Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Monday, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Sir James Simpson, and General Sir William Codrington were among the guests.

Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, visited the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday, after receiving visits from the Countess de Neuilly, the Princess de Joinville, and the Duke de Nemours, the Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback. Later in the day her Majesty and his Royal Highness took a drive in an open carriage and four; and in the evening the Court honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Earl Cowley, G.C.B., had an audience of her Majesty upon his return, on leave, from Paris. Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., had also an audience of the Queen upon his return from his mission to Vienna. In the morning her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went to the St. James's Hall to view the exhibition of the Horticultural Society. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chetwold, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess Cowley and Lady Feodore Wellesley, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Viscount Vallot, Hon. Lady Inglis, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

On Thursday the Queen inaugurated the present fashionable season by holding a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and suite, left Buckingham Palace in several of her Majesty's carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, and proceeded to the new station in the Wandsworth-road, where a special train was in readiness to convey the illustrious party on the South-Western Railway to the Farnborough station, thence to the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, for the purpose of inspecting the troops who are in camp there.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded Lady Churchill as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen; and Viscount Strathallan and Sir Frederic Stovin have succeeded the Earl of Sheffield and Lieut.-Colonel F. Cavendish as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with their presence at dinner, at Northumberland House, on Wednesday. The following were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses:—His Excellency the Duke of Malakoff, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, the Earl of Malmsbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Redesdale and the Hon. Miss Mitford, Lord and Lady Lovaine, Colonel the Hon. C. W. Forester, Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, and Mr. Thomas Baring.

The Countess of Derby held a reception on Wednesday evening, at the private residence of the Premier in St. James's-square. The *réunion* was most numerously attended. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the Countess with his company, arriving about eleven o'clock, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt entertained at dinner on Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Inverness, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, his Excellency the Netherlands Minister, the Countess von Platen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Lord Ashburn.

The Countess of Malmesbury had an assembly on Monday evening in Whitehall-gardens.

Viscount Palmerston had a brilliant assembly at Cambridge House on Saturday last. Her Ladyship will "receive" again this evening.

The Speaker of the House of Commons gave his eighth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

The Prince of Wales is proceeding on his tour in the south of Ireland, through Bandon, Bantry, Skibbereen, to the Lakes of Killarney. His Royal Highness is exciting the liveliest interest in the districts through which he is passing.

Their Royal Highnesses the Countess de Neuilly, the Princess de Joinville, and the Duke de Nemours, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Monday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Marquis of Sligo is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Nugent, daughter of Mr. Anthony A. Nugent, of Pallas, in the county of Galway, and sister to Lady Burke, of Marble-hill.

His Excellency Earl Cowley, British Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries, accompanied by the Countess Cowley, arrived in town on Monday from Paris.

The Countess of Derby will give a ball at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing-street, on Wednesday, the 5th of May.

Lord and Lady Aveland arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square, on Wednesday, from Normanton Park, Rutlandshire, for the season.

The marriage of the Earl of Harewood with Miss Diana Elizabeth Matilda Smyth, daughter of Colonel Smyth, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, took place on Wednesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.—The marriage of Miss Eliza Emily Butler, daughter of the Hon. Chas. Lennox Butler, with Mr. James Hatherell, only son of the Rev. Dr. Hatherell, of Westend, Hants, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a large circle of the friends of both families.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—The rehearing of this case commenced on Tuesday last, the 20th inst., before the Committee of Privileges, in the House of Lords. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, now the leading counsel for Earl Talbot, explained in a speech of some hours the nature of the fresh evidence he was about to lay before their Lordships. The Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Peter Burke, Mr. Badley, and other learned counsel were also in attendance. The case was further proceeded with on Thursday, when a variety of documentary evidence was put in in support of the claim of Earl Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury, and to the estates attached to the title. In consequence of the Queen's Drawing-room, their Lordships rose shortly after one o'clock.—[The marriage of the present Earl Talbot is incorrectly stated in last week's Number. It should be thus:—Earl Talbot married 5th November, 1828, Sarah Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of Henry, second Marquis of Waterford.]

THE BISHOP OF LONDON intends holding his primary visitation of the metropolitan diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral in the course of the next autumn.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, having heard arguments for a new trial in the case of the late Royal British Bank directors, have intimated that they will consider the question before giving their decision.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2460, of which 792 were new cases.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MR. DISRAELI has had another opportunity of manufacturing a Budget. His last, and only other, effort in that line was in December, 1852, when he proposed to double the House-tax, and, as the enemies of the Cabinet said, thus to obtain means to propitiate the agricultural interest by reducing the Malt-tax, and thus giving some compensation for the loss of the Corn Laws. On the first resolution of that Budget the Derby Ministry fell, one Friday morning, at four o'clock, after a long and personal debate. The House, or rather the Committee, was very large, 591 members voting, and the defeat being by a majority of nineteen only. It was in the last fierce struggle of that debate that Mr. Disraeli gathered himself together to demolish Sir Charles Wood, and, leaning on the table, turning his head aside, standing quite motionless, and assuming a theatrical drawl, the better to point his sarcasms, he went on for several minutes slowly dropping out biting taunts, and creating an effect not often witnessed in the House of Commons. It was in vain; and Lord Aberdeen was speedily in office, with Lord Palmerston as Home Secretary and Lord John Russell Leader of the House of Commons. It was then that the Conservative organs were clamorous in their cries against the "factious combination" that had prostrated Lord Derby; it was then that the ultras of the Carlton, excited by its wines, wanted to throw the Peelites out of window. At present the political atmosphere is very calm; the mildest of expedient Budgets has been smiled upon, almost tolerantly, by the two Oppositions; Mr. Disraeli is blandness and complaisance itself; the Conservatives have nothing to say about combinations, but are ready with frank admiration of forbearance; Lord Palmerston is not any kind of Secretary, and Lord John Russell is Head Pacifier. Nevertheless, events are said to happen in revolving cycles, and that part of the wheel of fortune which was seen at Christmas, 1852, may be again coming round. Let us, at all events, be ready with our *nil admirari*—

All the art we know

To make men happy, or to keep them so.

M. Bernard was acquitted on Saturday last, and has since been liberated on bail to answer the minor charges. The feeling on the subject throughout England ought not to be misunderstood,—we do not mean by such unfortunates as the ultramontanists of the *Univers*, but by persons at home who, not mingling with the people, are liable to misinterpret any popular demonstration. The satisfaction that is felt at the acquittal of M. Bernard is of a truly English nature. The people exult in any victory gained by our old laws and our independent institutions over an attempt to bend these for the purposes of the moment. The people have no sympathy with assassins; and a foreign assassin will in a few hours suffer death amid the unanimous approbation of the masses who shouted at the deliverance of Bernard. But the people had read that Lord Campbell himself announced that there was no direct evidence against M. Bernard; and they rejoiced that their tribunals of justice were strong enough to prevent political influence of any kind from intruding to back up evidence not good enough for the law. Those who would misread the feeling of Englishmen, and seek to establish a theory of their unfriendly sentiments towards France, commit a grave offence. Let the reception of the gallant Duke de Malakoff at Dover, and the reception he will meet the first time he shows himself to a London crowd, testify to the absence of anti-Gallicanism among us. But, much as we like our allies, we like our institutions more.

After very long consideration Vice-Chancellor Stuart has given his judgment in the important case of *Brook v. Brook*; and has affirmed the proposition that the marriage of an English subject with his deceased wife's sister, even in a country where such marriages are lawful, is legally incestuous, and the children are illegitimate. The parties who are chiefly interested in procuring a different decision, or an alteration of the law, are wealthy enough to follow up the question, and to appeal from every tribunal to the highest, when, should the sentence be again adverse, another effort will be made to obtain the recognition of these marriages. There is no doubt that the feeling of the women of England is generally opposed to such unions, and this feeling is very unceremoniously handled by some of those who discuss the subject; one writer remarking that feminine jealousy thinks that it obtains by the present law "a sort of vested interest, after death, in a man's affections;" and a distinguished nobleman declaring, in his place in the House of Lords, that the opposition of the women of England to a change arises from the "appalling ignorance" of their instructors, the clergy. The question should certainly be set at rest, for though educated people incur, with eyes open, the penalty of such unions, the humbler classes frequently contract them without settled notions of their legality, notions which the agitation tends still further to confuse.

Lord John Russell's plan for treating the Indian question by means of preliminary resolutions has been speedily carried out, and Mr. Disraeli will move that the House shall on the 30th go into Committee on the subject. He has laid fourteen resolutions on the table. On examining them they appear to be generally in conformity with the

India Bill of the present Government; but it will probably excite sarcastic comment that the notable plan for giving representatives in the Council (now proposed to have not fewer than twelve nor more than eighteen members) to five large towns is abandoned. However,

Mr. Disraeli, if taunted, will be ready to taunt Lord Palmerston in reply, from whom the information has been obtained that he had no Reform Bill in existence.

Turning from public to domestic matters, we have exceeding pleasure in referring to our paragraphs of last week upon the subject of Mr. Rarey and his horse-education process. We have this pleasure because it enables us to contradict a statement which we heard with pain, and recorded with reluctance. We mentioned that such had been the savage nature of Lord Dorchester's horse Cruiser that, after every attempt to tame him had failed, it had been intended to deprive him of sight. With much satisfaction we have received from Lord Dorchester himself a letter stating that no such act of cruelty had been meditated by him. It is due to ourselves to mention that the statement thus *écrase* was in circulation, with some speciality of circumstance, at a lesson given by Mr. Rarey, at which Cruiser was present, and the horse's gentleness, after the archimage's treatment, made the idea of his having been in danger of the fate of Samson very repugnant. But precedent was afforded by our having read (as Lord Dorchester has done) in several papers, that "another son of Venison" had actually been so dealt with. We have, therefore, to offer to Lord Dorchester the expression of our sincere satisfaction at finding that we were misled, and of as sincere regret that we placed the misinformation on record, as we quite agree with his Lordship that such an act would have been one of brutal cruelty. In a letter to the *Times* on the topic his Lordship apologises for referring to a "threadbare subject;" but we can assure him that society regards it as nothing of the kind, that the Rarey reform is the one feature of conversation, and that the possibility of emancipating the noblest member of the inferior

creation from the control of ignorance and ruffianism is a subject which no humane person will ever be tired of discussing.

It were to be wished that the Belgravian petition against the organ nuisance had been intrusted to a more skilful advocate than Lord Westmeath, who presented on Tuesday an appeal from 400 householders in the best district of the metropolis, asking that police powers might be granted to enable them to obtain relief from an abominable oppression. Lord Dungannon was pleased to scoff at the matter as a trifle, as becomes a nobleman with fine houses in town and country, who can easily shut away such annoyances; but thousands of the middle class, who have their avocations in health interrupted, and their sufferings in sickness augmented, by the noisy street musicians, will not share his lordly feelings. But before long the growing feeling of the metropolis will obtain a police act for suppressing all street clamours, the organ among the rest.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday the first exhibition of fruit and flowers for the season was opened in St. James's Hall, under the auspices of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has succeeded the late Duke of Devonshire as president of the society. The present year has opened very favourably for the society—the flowers showing in unusual brilliancy for the period of the year—the place of exhibition combining all the attractions of space, situation, and elegance, the weather being charming, and her Majesty having honoured the exhibition with her presence. Shortly before twelve o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived at St. James's Hall, and were conducted through the exhibition by Dr. Lindley and Mr. Dilke, the public being excluded till her Majesty had terminated her inspection. Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction at the general aspect of the exhibition, and bestowed particular notice on some of the rarer specimens on view. After her Majesty retired the holders of tickets were admitted, and the usual meeting of the society was held in the orchestral portion of the hall—Prince Albert in the chair. These formal proceedings having terminated, the Prince retired, and the horticultural connoisseurs commenced a keen inspection of the floral products of the spring. The general aspect of the flowers was (as stated by Dr. Lindley) such as might be expected in the middle of May, or even June, rather than in the middle of April. The fruits exhibited were not abundant, consisting of pears, apples, pines, grapes, strawberries, oranges, and lemons. The show seemed to afford general satisfaction to the visitors, and did great credit to the labours of the society.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on Wednesday afternoon at the society's house, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Lord Bishop of St. David's, president, took the chair. The report of the council stated that the affairs of the society are very flourishing, and that it has paid off during the past year, to the amount of £300, a portion of an old debt, which for some time past has been rather obstructive to its operations.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday evening a public dinner in aid of the funds of this valuable charity was celebrated at the London Tavern. A large party of gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. His Lordship gave the toast of the evening. "Success to the University College Hospital," advocating its claims with eloquence. Upwards of 16,000 suffering poor are every year relieved according to their need by this charity. During the 24 years of its existence the cost of affording such assistance had been £130,000, a sum at present exceeding the receipts (which include £54,000 paid by students) by £5000. The building is capable of containing two hundred beds, but want of funds has obliged the committee to limit the number of in-patients to one hundred and twenty. The collection on the dinner amounted to £1683.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, when his Grace the Duke of Argyll officiated as president. A number of the society's medals was distributed to persons who had been instrumental in saving life during the past year. The sum collected during the day exceeded £1000. Many gentlemen who were present as guests wore the medals which they had received on previous occasions.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—New rooms, containing the most valuable of the collections made by the Department of Science and Art since its origin, were opened by the Queen on Wednesday week, and are now free for public use and inspection. The collection, in some divisions, will bear a comparison with those of the Hotel de Cluny and the Louvre. The visitors at the Museum last week were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4350; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3703; on the three students' days (admission to the public), 1288; one students' evening (Wednesday), 136; total, 947.

A LADY GORED BY AN OX.—On Monday morning, as a herd of oxen were being driven down Goswell-street from the New Cattle Market, one of them broke away, and rushed at a lady in City-road, his horn penetrating her chest. The lady's life is despaired of. The ox was secured at Pentonville without causing further mischief.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—In an elaborate judgment, delivered by Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Saturday last, in the case of *Brook v. Brook*, it is decided that a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, both being British subjects, performed in a foreign country, the laws of which recognise such marriages, is null and invalid according to the law of England, an important decision, now given for the second time by an English Judge.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered last week in London was 1009 boys, and 956 girls—in all, 1965 children. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1583.—The deaths in London registered last week were 1207—being nearly the same as those of the previous week. In the ten years, 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1102. Whooping-cough and measles still maintain a high mortality, the former having numbered 77 deaths in the week, the latter 55. Two widows died at the age of 96 years—one at Walham-green, another in Islington Workhouse.

THE TRIAL OF M. BERNARD.—The trial of M. Bernard ended on Saturday last in a verdict of "Not Guilty." A second charge which the Special Commission had to try being similar to the first, and requiring the same evidence, was not gone into. The prisoner was, therefore, in a formal manner also adjudged "Not Guilty" upon the second indictment.—M. Bernard was not at once released from custody, being still liable to be tried on a charge of misdemeanour. On Tuesday afternoon, however, he was liberated on bail, given in full court at Westminster—in his own recognizances for £1000; Mr. Peter Stewart, of Liverpool, and Dr. Epps, of Bloomsbury, for 500 each.

THE TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. SEPULCHRE.—Having been discovered to be in a decaying state, steps are in course of being taken for its immediate reparation. This church was anciently entered, "St. Sepulchre, in the Bailey, by Chamberlain's gate, near Newgate," and it is worthy of note that the first martyr who was buried at Smithfield was at that time the Rector of the parish.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The eighteenth anniversary dinner of this excellent charity will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday next, the 29th April, on which occasion the Duke of Wellington will take the chair.

NATIVE OFFICERS AND SOLDIER IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

In the Engraving on the next page we give Portraits of two Native Officers of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, or Skinner's Horse, and of the Chief Native Officer of the Guide Corps, with that of one of the Soldiers of the Regiment in the Afghan costume. The two figures to the right are officers of Skinner's Horse in their uniform, which is a bright yellow, and earned for them in Lord Lake's campaign the sobriquet of "Yellow Boys." They were when raised by Colonel Skinner (in the country about Delhi and Hansi) 3000 in number, and distinguished themselves highly, and were so much more useful in the desultory warfare of India than European dragoons or natives on the European model that, though the original regiment was broken up, a portion of it still remains as the 1st Irregulars, under Crawford Chamberlain, and the 14th was subsequently raised and commanded by James Skinner, son of the famous Colonel, and on his retirement Lord Dalhousie gave the command to Hercules Skinner, at that time in the Nizam's service.

It may serve to illustrate the easy nature of the service for the natives under the rule of the Company that the mounted officer had twice resigned the service and entered it again.

The officer of the Guides, holding the spear, Futtah Khan Cuttak, is an active and energetic Afghan, high in favour with Colonel Edwards, who has been on a mission to Cabul lately, and is probably there at the present time along with the Lumsdens.

The man in the background is a horseman in the service of a native Afghan chief, who reminds one forcibly of what a border trooper must have been in days of yore: he is dressed in chain armour, with a steel cap, round which is bound a red silk scarf, the long ends streaming behind: in it is fastened a piece of steel to protect the nose from a word cut.



CHIEF NATIVE OFFICER OF THE GUIDE CORPS.

NATIVE

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—DRAWN BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HORSEMAN IN THE SERVICE OF AN AFGHAN CHIEF.

OFFICERS OF SKINNER'S HORSE.

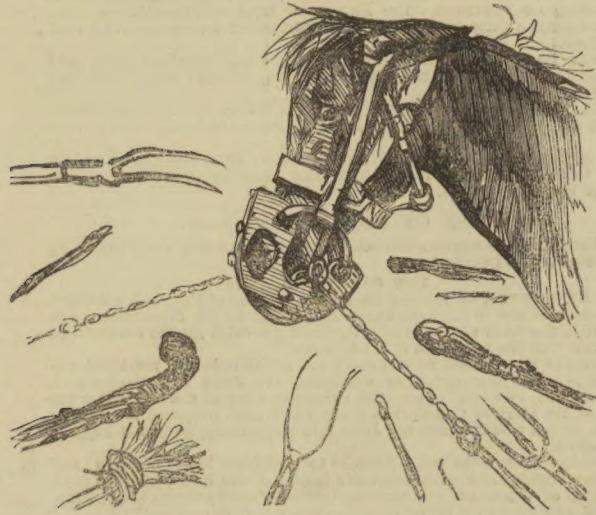
MR. J. S. RAREY, THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.

ASSUREDLY no animal has been more unequally treated by man than the horse. To artists and poets he has furnished abundant materials for illustration. He has been sculptured, and drawn, and be-rhymed by enthusiastic admirers. The proud neigh of the war-steed is often heard in Homer's vigorous verse. Virgil, as everybody knows, has told us how

Quadrupedante petit sonitu ungula campum.

Shakspeare's marvellous picture of a perfect horse is doubtless fresh enough in the memory of our readers. Even Byron, in one or two picturesque lines, has shown that he could appreciate its beauty, power, and intellect. In a word, the horse is essentially a popular quadruped. His spirit, his energy, his usefulness, his splendid beauty, his powers of speed and endurance, his general obedience to man, have naturally rendered him a favourite. A favourite, that is, when cruelty has tamed him into docility—when, by dint of spur, and bit, and bridle, and halter, he has been curbed and terrified into subjection—then young ladies pet him, and natty grooms sedulously currycomb him, and veterinarian skill is called into requisition to heal his ailments, and preserve his powers.

But do we really appreciate the value of the horse to man? And is our boasted humanity anything but a myth and a falsehood? We have no wish to excite the anger of the stable world, and yet we cannot hesitate to declare our conviction that no animal has been more



VICIOUS HORSE BEFORE BEING INTRODUCED TO MR. RAREY.

ouly ill-treated. Grooms, ostlers, and stable-boys, what do they know of the true nature of the horse? What do they know of his intellect—we say, advisedly, *his intellect*—his feelings, passions, habits, and propensities? They have one argument, the *ultima ratio regum*, the last argument of kings, and, accordingly, they coerce, and menace, and torture the noble animal into something like submission. Let every one who patronises the metropolitan 'bus or the London cab ask himself whether the horse is *humanely* treated. The great principle of the English method has been simply this: thrash or curb the horse into obedience.

Long, enough, indeed, has this system been in vogue, occasionally provoking remonstrances from men wise enough to see its falsity and detest its inhumanity, but stoutly upheld by ostler, and boots, and groom. An owner of horses—good simple man!—has contented him-



MR. RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

self with now and then venturing a word of mild remonstrance against "cruelty to animals," "unnecessary violence," and "eagerness of temper." He has done no more, for he has known nothing more, except that the prevalent system was barbarous, and therefore unsatisfactory as well as unsuccessful. He has seen a costly horse subjected to a cruelty of treatment which has wounded his feelings, while it has certainly not improved the value of his property: starved, beaten, bitten, haltered, spurred, according as the fancy of the horsekeeper dictated. Human nature has been so much abused that we are unwilling to bespatter it with additional mud; but it is, alas! too true that man has invariably subjected one of the noblest and most useful of animals to a barbarous, imperfect, and injurious system of management.

We trust, however, that the evil times of the horse are over. We verily believe that, at no distant period, a humane and efficient method of treatment will be generally adopted throughout the United Kingdom. The "dark ages" of the stable are at an end; and not only will the horse be benefited, but man. We shall hear no more of deaths through runaway or vicious horses, of grooms killed by the animals upon whom they waited. A correspondence between man and horse has at length been established; a method of appealing to or influencing the feelings or senses of the horse—we care not about the correctness of the expression—has been, we will not say invented, but discovered. Of an age which vaunts its readiness to do honour to heroes, to inventors, to philanthropists, surely we are not asking too much if we claim from it a generous and cordial acknowledgment of the services rendered to humanity by Mr. J. S. Rarey.

We hope our readers will not misapprehend us. Of Mr. Rarey personally we know little, of his system we know a great deal. It is because we believe that system to be founded on novel, humane, and enlightened principles—it is because we believe it will remove from us

the disgrace of barbarity in the treatment of a fine and useful animal—that we call their attention towards it, and beg of them to investigate its merits. We might certainly advocate it upon psychological grounds; we might point out the magnificence of a system which brings men *en rapport* with the horse. *Aesop's Fables*, to a new generation, will be somewhat more than mere moral fictions. The Persian Vizier who could interpret the songs of the forest birds will hardly be laughed at by our grandchildren. We have attained, or rather one man has attained, to an intimate correspondence with the mind and heart of the horse. What may not follow? The dog has long been at a premium for sagacity; Mr. Rarey has done something to vindicate and exalt the reputation of a nobler animal.

We feel strongly on this subject, and we write, perhaps, somewhat enthusiastically; but it appears to us that Mr. Rarey's success must be warmly welcomed by all who have at heart the interests of humanity. His system is ingenious—we grant it; simple, obvious enough (when once acquired); excessively clever, and founded upon a keen appreciation of equine nature—we admit it; but, in our eyes, its special merit is its humanity. Mr. Rarey subdues the "viciousest hoss" by the simplest and most intelligible means. He uses neither whip, nor spur, nor bridle. He scorns all physical appliances, and depends solely upon—but we must not reveal his secret. Every man who values his own character, if he has to do with horses—nay, who values his own life and the lives of the animals with whom he has to deal—every man who detests cruelty, abominates quackery, and despises "stable dodges," will do well to attend the lessons of Mr. Rarey.

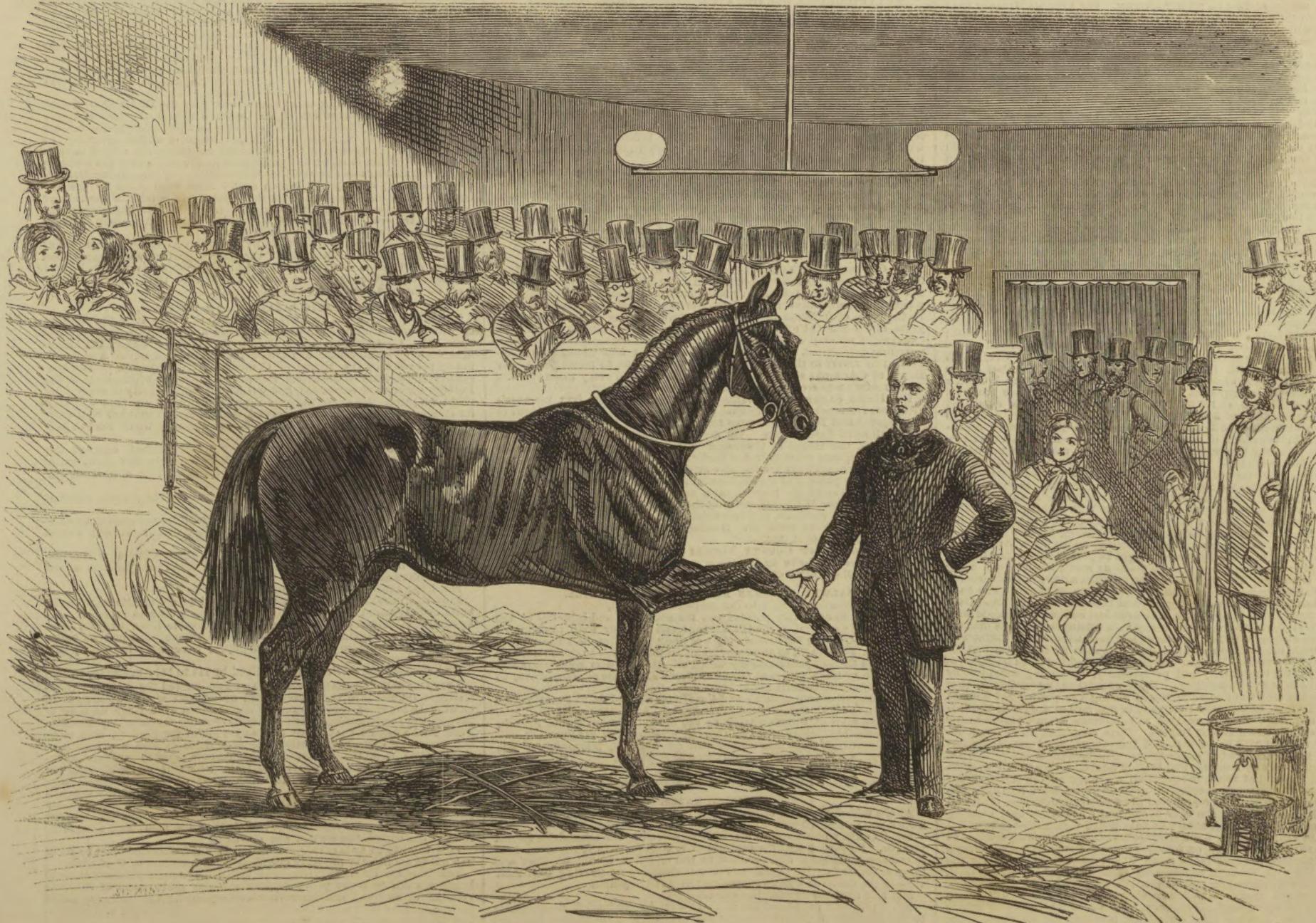
We regret that by Mr. Rarey's present plan only a limited number can acquire his secret. We wish it could become national property. Willing enough are we, bellicose and belligerent John Bulls, to pur-



VICIOUS HORSE AFTER HAVING BEEN INTRODUCED TO MR. RAREY.

chase new inventions which will destroy the greatest number of lives in the shortest possible space of time; but could we not spare a few thousands to make public a secret which is scarcely less beneficial to horse than to man?

The latest exemplification of the genuineness of Mr. Rarey's system has been afforded by his conquest of the notorious stallion Cruiser, so well known as the terror of trainers and the talk of the stables. Our Illustration faithfully represents Mr. Rarey's performance, and shows the wonderful mastery he has obtained over a horse so long considered unconquerable. In our "Notes of the Week" in last Saturday's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we referred at some length to Cruiser, and stated that, at one time, it was in contemplation to deprive him of sight. Lord Dorchester, his owner, in last Tuesday's Times, replied to our statement, and flatly contradicted it. We can only say that it was made by Mr. Rarey himself in the course of his lecture.



THE SUPPOSED INCURABLE HORSE "CRUISER" UNDER MR. RAREY'S TREATMENT.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

The House sat for a quarter of an hour, without transacting any business of public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

THE "CAGLIARI."—In reply to Mr. Headlam, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was unanimously that the imprisonment of Park and Watt, the English engineers of the *Cagliari*, was clearly illegal; and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had consequently addressed a communication to the Neapolitan Government demanding compensation for the injuries so inflicted upon two British subjects (Cheers). With regard to the general question of the legality of the capture of the *Cagliari*, the opinion of the law officers had not, however, yet been received.

COMPENSATION TO PROCTORS.—In reply to Mr. Hadfield, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the claims of the proctors for compensation, in consequence of the alteration recently made in the law of wills and probates, would amount to £250,000 a year for some time to come.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on the motion for the adjournment of the House till the following Monday, inquired whether Lord Palmerston had any objection to lay on the table a copy of the bill for amending the representation of the people referred to in her Majesty's Speech from the throne at the commencement of the present Session?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that although her Majesty's late Government had intended to bring in such a bill, the necessity of dealing first with India, and with the circumstances of the financial crisis, had prevented them from preparing such a bill, and he could not, therefore, lay it on the table.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Admiral WALCOTT called attention to the present incomplete state of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square, contending that an inestimable wrong was thereby done to the memory of England's greatest hero, and calling upon the Government, by finishing the monument, to relieve the country from the stigma of ingratitude.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS agreed in the recommendation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was by no means surprised at a question being brought forward which was a great public grievance, for as the name of Nelson was the glory of England, so his monument was its shame (Hear, hear). As a hero, Nelson stood alone in British history; and, although the finances of the country were not in a very flourishing condition, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought he should not be doing his duty if he did not on his own responsibility undertake to see that the wishes of the House were carried out, and the monument finished to perpetuate the memory of a man who had done so much to uphold the reputation and honour of the country (Cheers).

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and agreed to a variety of votes on the Navy Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SALE OF POISONS.—In reply to Lord Campbell, the Earl of DERBY stated that a bill to regulate the sale of poisons would be introduced if there appeared any probability of its being passed in the present Session.

THE "CAGLIARI."—The Earl of MALMESBURY repeated the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday, to the effect that a demand for compensation had been made upon the Neapolitan Government for the wrongs sustained by Watt and Park. On the international question, respecting the capture of the *Cagliari* steamer, opinions had been asked from five legal gentlemen, two of whom had been law officers to the late Administration, and the other three were functionaries of the present Ministry. Of these authorities, one pronounced the capture illegal; four thought that the steamer had been legally captured, but two of them considered that her subsequent confiscation would be an unjustifiable act on the part of the Neapolitan Government.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—The Duke of NORFOLK moved for a series of returns relative to the management and expenditure of the Patriotic Fund, which, after some discussion, were ordered, with one omission.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to bring forward the financial statement for the current year. Since the last Budget had been presented by his predecessor in office a great and disastrous change had supervened, compromising alike the commercial prosperity of the country and the well-being of the general mass of the community. The financial effect of the late crisis had been to produce upon the three-quarters of a year ending December 31 a decrease of 766,000£ upon the produce of the Customs, Excise, and Stamps—a result which had, however, been transformed during the three months that had since elapsed to an increase of 1,100,000£ upon the twelve months which terminated on the 1st inst. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to cite returns showing the alterations of our export and import trade, of shipping, home manufacture, and other tests of national wealth and industry. Observing that confidence was returning and capital had become abundant and cheap, the right hon. member professed his opinion that some time must elapse before speculative enterprise, from which the Exchequer profited so largely, would resume its former activity. The Finance Minister then recapitulated the amount, and explained the changes of the various items of charge which were estimated to accrue during the current twelve-month. For debt, funded and unfunded, the amount required would be 28,400,000£, about 150,000£ having been struck off this head of expense through the redemption of 2,000,000£ Exchequer Bonds, the operations of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and some reductions in the interest on Exchequer Bills. The permanent charges on the Consolidated Fund were estimated at 1,900,000£, showing an increase of about 170,000£, arising from the very liberal allowances granted by Parliament to the proctors and officials of the Ecclesiastical Courts under the Act passed last Session. For the Army the revised estimates already presented showed an outlay of 11,750,000£, and for the Navy of 9,860,000£. On account of the miscellaneous civil services he expected to incur a charge of about 7,000,000£, being 400,000£ less than last year; and for the revenue departments, 4,700,000£. These items presented an aggregate of ordinary expenditure of 63,610,000£; but there was in addition 2,000,000£ of Exchequer Bonds falling due to be paid off next month, and 1,500,000£ on account of the war sinking fund. With this extraordinary charge the total outlay of the year reached an amount of 67,110,000£. Passing on to the revenue side of the account, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to state, with various explanations, the expected produce of every branch of income. The Customs duties had been estimated by his predecessor to bring in 22,350,000£; they had netted in reality to the Exchequer 23,109,000£; and he hoped to obtain from them 23,400,000£ during the current year. From the Excise 17,000,000£ had been anticipated, and 17,325,000£ really obtained in the past year. His estimate for the present twelve-month was 18,100,000£. From Stamps, which had brought in 7,416,000£ during 1857-8, he expected to gain 7,550,000£; from Land and Assessed Taxes, 3,200,000£, being about 48,000£ in excess of the last year's product; and from the Income and Property Tax, which had just fallen to 5d. in the pound, 6,100,000£; the Post Office revenue he set down at 3,200,000£; the Crown Lands, at 270,000£; and miscellaneous receipts at 1,300,000£. The total revenue from all sources amounted to 63,120,000£, leaving a deficiency as compared with the expenditure of 3,990,000£. This deficit he divided into two heads; one, amounting to 34 millions, arising from the proposed repayments of debt; the other, of about half a million, from reduced taxation. On the first point the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered somewhat at large into the question of the Sinking Fund, commenting upon the absurdity and extravagance of attempting to pay off debt when there was no surplus revenue disposable for that purpose, and stating, as the result of his computations, that he should propose to rescind, or at any rate postpone, any further payments on account of the War Sinking Fund. This would retrench a million and a half from the charges of the year, and left only 2½ millions of deficiency to be met. Respecting the two millions of Exchequer Bonds, he intended to maintain the principle of liquidation, but suggested that the actual payment might be postponed for the present, provided that such arrangements were made as would ensure their being ultimately cancelled. The right hon. member then adverted to the second source of deficit, that, namely, from the remission of taxes. The chief reduction had taken place in the Property and Income Tax. The imposition of this tax had excited innumerable controversies: endless complaints were urged against its injustice, which many vain attempts had been made to assuage, and at length, in 1853, a scheme had been adopted by Parliament for the gradual diminution and ultimate extinction of the impost at the end of a certain period. The war had since changed the circumstances of the country, both temporally and permanently, by adding considerably to the public debt and expenditure. Fully admitting, nevertheless, that an Income-tax ought not to be reckoned among the permanent sources of regular income, he observed that, even in the face of a deficit, the Government did not intend to suggest any increase or suspension in the progressive diminution of this impost. There remained, therefore, a deficiency of 500,000£ still to be met, and this object could not be accomplished by a retrenchment of expenditure. The present Ministry had cut down the estimates by 800,000£, and further remissions could not be made in heat and haste, but must follow from a change in the policy of the country and the gradual accomplishment of economical reforms. To obtain the required income he proposed to equalise the duties on Irish and British spirits, abolishing the only remaining differential duty existing in the sister isle. From this source he anticipated a gain of at least half a million, thus extinguishing the deficit. It was, he thought, still prudent to establish a surplus of revenue, on which account he thought a very moderate provision necessary, since large sums would become available for the service of the year through repayments from the East India Company, the Sardinian Government, and of moneys advanced for public works. The only new tax, therefore, which he should suggest was a small stamp duty of one penny on bankers' cheques, from which he hoped to obtain at least 200,000£. Having thus more than provided for the wants of the

present year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sketched the probable condition of the national finances in ensuing years, expressing his belief that if commercial prosperity endured, if some retrenchments were effected and no disaster occurred, the Exchequer would be able in 1859 to meet all its engagements, including the payment of Exchequer Bonds, and that in 1860 the long-expected extinction of the Income tax might be happily consummated. The two millions of bonds falling due this year he proposed to leave to be paid off in 1862 and 1863, one million being called in each of those years.

A reduction increasing the Spirit-duty in Ireland to an equality with the British rates was then put from the chair.

A miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which various points presented in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement were cursorily remarked upon by many hon. members. Mr. GROGAN and some other representatives from the sister isle urged strong objections to the increased duty on spirits; and Sir G. C. LEWIS explained and vindicated, in reply to the comments of the Finance Minister, his own course of proceeding during the past year with respect to the repayments of debt.

In the course of the debate, Mr. INGRAM said that he must express his astonishment at hearing no proposal whatever for a reduction or revision of the Paper-duty. This had been a subject spoken of year by year, and the evils which flowed from the operation of this tax pointed out. Some honourable members wished for a reduction of the Hop-duty, and others to get rid of the Malt-duty; but he thought the Paper-duty as oppressive, and more injurious in its operation than either. If they wanted a new tax, why not impose a penny in the pound upon all property in the country, say once in ten years? He hoped that some portion of this Budget would be reviewed with the object of getting rid of the Paper-duty, which affected not only the trade but the education of the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE approved of the proposal to equalise the Spirit-duty; and, though he regretted that the repayments of debt were to be postponed, he felt that they had no right to complain of the Government on that account, under the circumstances in which they were at present placed. Rejoicing to find that the arrangement effected in 1853 was to be carried out by the extinction of the Income-tax in 1860, he declared that the real difficulty in accomplishing that object arose, not from the debts incurred during the war, but from the incessant and enormous increase in the regular expenditure. The whole amount of permanent war obligations did not exceed one million and a quarter annually, while the expenses of the country had augmented eight or nine millions within the last ten years, the gross total having expanded from 55 to £34 millions. He urged upon the House and the Government the necessity of curbing the spirit of extravagance which had prevailed so extensively for many Sessions past, and which not only imperilled the abolition of the Income-tax, but frustrated every attempt to extinguish the Paper-duties and many other injurious and oppressive imposts.

Mr. CARDWELL disliked the scheme for postponing the liquidation of two millions of Exchequer Bonds to the years 1862 and 1863. The operation amounted to a reborrowing of the money; and, as the Income-tax would have ceased when the prescribed time for repayment arrived, he feared that the Exchequer would be then in a weaker condition than it was at present. He should have preferred the retention for another year of the 2d. just fallen off the Income-tax, which would have supplied exactly the two millions wanted to pay off the bonds.

Lord J. RUSSELL also expressed regret at the postponement of the payment of the bonds. As we complained so much of our ancestors' extravagance, and found such difficulty in paying the debts they had bequeathed, it behoved us to avoid following their example, and leave still heavier burthens to our successors.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having replied to the comments which his finance scheme had elicited, the resolution was agreed to.

Other resolutions were also passed, with the exception of one relating to the proposed stamp duty on cheques, which was postponed.

SUPPLY.—Some of the remaining votes belonging to the series for naval estimates were passed amidst a miscellaneous conversation.

THE LOAN SOCIETIES BILL was read a third time and passed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the motion for the second reading of the India Government (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. HORSMAN observed that the Ministry had undertaken to proceed by way of resolution, and he suggested, therefore, that the order for this bill should be discharged, by way of simplifying their future proceedings.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that there were two India Government Bills now before the House. He thought, therefore, the best method would be merely to postpone the measure for the present.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the authors of Bill No. 1 had not designed to alter their course, nor could he agree that the method of proceeding by resolution had received the sanction of the House. That question remained for future determination.

The motion was then postponed to Friday.

In the course of the evening Mr. DISRAELI placed upon the table a copy of his resolutions on India, which supersede his India Bill. They are, however, substantially the same as the bill.

(The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday next, will move that the House shall, upon Friday, the 30th inst., resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Act of the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 95, to provide for the government of India. If that motion shall be agreed to, those resolutions will be moved in Committee by the right hon. gentleman.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS BILL was read a third time and passed.

THE LOAN SOCIETIES BILL was read a first time.

SECOND READINGS.—On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, the usual sessional order was agreed to that no new bill should be read a second time in that House, except upon special reasons, after the 27th of July next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

METROPOLITAN TOLLS.—Mr. BYNG gave notice on Tuesday week he would move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire and report upon the best means of affording the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts relief by the abolition of turnpike-gates and toll-bars, as had been done for the metropolis of Ireland, in accordance with the recommendation of the commission of inquiry on that subject.

BANKERS' CHEQUES.—Mr. BRADY announced that when the proposed stamp-duty on bankers' cheques came before a Committee he should move an amendment reducing the tax on all cheques below the value of £10 to a halfpenny.

DUBLIN PORT DUES.—On the motion of Mr. VANCE, and after some discussion, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the special duties on ships and other imposts levied in the port of Dublin.

THE SEPTEMBER ACT.

Mr. COX moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 1 Geo. I, c. 38, commonly called the "September Act," and to limit the duration of Parliaments to three years. For many centuries after the first establishment of representative institutions Parliaments were elected annually. In the time of William and Mary the duration was extended to three years, and it was not until the reign of George I, and during the political excitement which prevailed in the year 1715, that septennial Parliaments were first introduced. He contended that it had now become most expedient to revert to the original system, in so far as to enact that a new House of Commons should be elected at least once in every three years.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD. The right hon. member's estimate for the present twelve-month was 18,100,000£. From Stamps, which had brought in 7,416,000£ during 1857-8, he expected to gain 7,550,000£; from Land and Assessed Taxes, 3,200,000£, being about 48,000£ in excess of the last year's product; and from the Income and Property Tax, which had just fallen to 5d. in the pound, 6,100,000£; the Post Office revenue he set down at 3,200,000£; the Crown Lands, at 270,000£; and miscellaneous receipts at 1,300,000£. The total revenue from all sources amounted to 63,120,000£, leaving a deficiency as compared with the expenditure of 3,990,000£. This deficit he divided into two heads; one, amounting to 34 millions, arising from the proposed repayments of debt; the other, of about half a million, from reduced taxation.

On the first point the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered somewhat at large into the question of the Sinking Fund, commenting upon the absurdity and extravagance of attempting to pay off debt when there was no surplus revenue disposable for that purpose, and stating, as the result of his computations, that he should propose to rescind, or at any rate postpone, any further payments on account of the War Sinking Fund. This would retrench a million and a half from the charges of the year, and left only 2½ millions of deficiency to be met.

Respecting the two millions of Exchequer Bonds, he intended to maintain the principle of liquidation, but suggested that the actual payment might be postponed for the present, provided that such arrangements were made as would ensure their being ultimately cancelled.

The right hon. member then adverted to the second source of deficit, that, namely, from the remission of taxes. The chief reduction had taken place in the Property and Income Tax.

The imposition of this tax had excited innumerable controversies: endless complaints were urged against its injustice, which many vain attempts had been made to assuage, and at length, in 1853, a scheme had been adopted by Parliament for the gradual diminution and ultimate extinction of the impost at the end of a certain period. The war had since changed the circumstances of the country, both temporally and permanently, by adding considerably to the public debt and expenditure. Fully admitting, nevertheless, that an Income-tax ought not to be reckoned among the permanent sources of regular income, he observed that, even in the face of a deficit, the Government did not intend to suggest any increase or suspension in the progressive diminution of this impost. There remained, therefore, a deficiency of 500,000£ still to be met, and this object could not be accomplished by a retrenchment of expenditure. The present Ministry had cut down the estimates by 800,000£, and further remissions could not be made in heat and haste, but must follow from a change in the policy of the country and the gradual accomplishment of economical reforms.

To obtain the required income he proposed to equalise the duties on Irish and British spirits, abolishing the only remaining differential duty existing in the sister isle. From this source he anticipated a gain of at least half a million, thus extinguishing the deficit. It was, he thought, still prudent to establish a surplus of revenue, on which account he thought a very moderate provision necessary, since large sums would become available for the service of the year through repayments from the East India Company, the Sardinian Government, and of moneys advanced for public works.

The only new tax, therefore, which he should suggest was a small stamp duty of one penny on bankers' cheques, from which he hoped to obtain at least 200,000£. Having thus more than provided for the wants of the

present year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sketched the probable condition of the national finances in ensuing years, expressing his belief that if commercial prosperity endured, if some retrenchments were effected and no disaster occurred, the Exchequer would be able in 1859 to meet all its engagements, including the payment of Exchequer Bonds, and that in 1860 the long-expected extinction of the Income tax might be happily consummated. The two millions of bonds falling due this year he proposed to leave to be paid off in 1862 and 1863, one million being called in each of those years.

Mr. K. SEYMER, while disapproving of the total abolition of the Church-rate system, advocated the compromise by which every man who acknowledged himself as a Dissenter would be enabled to claim exemption. He thought that the Legislature should prescribe the precise purposes to which the rate should be applied, or the classes by whom it should be paid.

Sir G. GREY objected to any arrangement in which it would be possible to revive the impost in places where it had been once abolished.

Lord J. MANNERS was anxious to obtain an amicable settlement of the controversy, an object which he feared the present measure was calculated to frustrate.

Lord H. VANE believed that the present state of the law on the subject was most satisfactory, and that the question was ripe for permanent adjustment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, without altogether approving the measure, considered that its details might advantageously be discussed in Committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. NEWDEGATE concurred in recommending the House to go into Committee on the bill.

Mr. PACEK thereupon expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment, but

Mr. BRIGHT claimed a definite division on the question. He disliked all middle courses and palliatives, and would rest satisfied with nothing short of a total abolition of the impost.

After a few remarks from Mr. Stuart, the amendment was put and negatived without a division.

The House then resolved itself into Committee, and proceeded to discuss various amendments suggested in the first clause. When the hour of adjournment approached a motion was made for reporting progress, which was negatived on a division by 346 votes to 104. Before the numbers were declared, however, the time had arrived for suspending further proceedings, and the Chairman left the chair.

WAYS AND MEANS.—The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and resolutions were passed to authorise the raising of a sum not exceeding two millions on Exchequer Bonds, when the House resumed.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Excise Bill, and the Customs Duty (No. 2) Bill, were introduced and respectively read a first time.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave and introduced a bill to amend the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852, and it was read a first time.

COUNTY MANAGEMENT.—Sir E. KERRISON

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A good single day on Langton Wolds, where the once-talked-of Graculus Esuriens won a race for Mr. Bowes in Pearl's hand, wound up the Yorkshire week. Epsom brought chequered luck to the French horses (whom many will have it belong to the Emperor), as Madame de Chantilly, a mare with a tremendous turn of speed, won the City and Suburban, "hands down," beating a field of twenty-five; while Monarque (who fell lame), Borderer, Wrestler, and Black Tommy were all behind Telegram in the Great Metropolitan—the first time that Lord Chesterfield has won it. His Lordship's veteran trainer, who is fresh from the altar, thus marked his new era as a Benedict with a great success; and, as Eclipse had beaten Telegram across the flat the week before, the Clydesdale men were up in their stirrups. A Voltigeur filly, Zitella, won the Two-Year-Old Stakes very easily; and Fusée, Snap, and Stockham were not in the first four, but Meg Merrilles finished within three quarters of a length, apparently little the worse for her York exertions.

The Monday at Newmarket witnessed some "revivals" in horse flesh. Melissa ran kindly and well in the Queen's Plate—a course over which Fandango did not care to meet her in the First October of '56; and, if her temper is really the thing, she is turned loose at 6st. 10lb. in the Chester Cup. Toxophilite ran away from two fourth-rate fillies; and Ignoramus, who had been left at Newmarket since the Craven, and done some strong heath practice, bowled over Commotion and Saunterer, cleverly enough, for the 100 Sovs. Sweepstakes, D.I. Saunterer was last throughout, but next day he came out, determined to be no laggard, with his stable boy on his back, and under 9st. 3lb.; and giving Kestrel a year and 17lb., and Apathy 21lb., he really walked in from his A.F. journey, and thus Mr. Merry got back £50 out of his £2100. The Two Thousand feature of the morning was an increasing desire to back Fitz Roland, upon whom the touts began to be rather sweet, though he never came to any short price. True to their old habit, the Newmarket trainers did not know that they had a Two Thousand horse worth mentioning in the town. As betting race it was a remarkably good one, as there were at least thirteen or fourteen horses backed. Neither the Peer nor the Clydesdale party was very confident. The former declared that their horse ran untried, and seemed to think more of Hepatica and her One Thousand race, while the latter softened down their horse's curb into a mere innocuous excrecence, which explains why the good and safe men of last week peppered him so ceaselessly. Thirteen came to the post on one of the loveliest days we ever beheld, and, as far as racing-looks went, Lord of Lorn, Clydesdale, the winner, and Ravenstonedale had it very much to themselves. The first galloped remarkably well, and had had a good Special License trial. Ravenstonedale's hopes went when his trial mare, Florence, was so completely bowled over in the Martha race, and the gentlemen were almost to a man on Fitz Roland; a noble Lord, who stood well in, leading his last canter for him. In fact, with the exception of Wells being in the cherry jacket, instead of poor Job, one might have fancied that the Teddington confederacy had revived again, and that one of "dangerous Sir Joseph's" great *coupes* was coming off once more. The chestnut who brought the head price, 410 gs., at her Majesty's sale in 1856, while Martha was second at 360 gs., is very like that great Derby and Cup hero, but handsomer behind the saddle, and stouter altogether, not so high across the loins, but with especially beautiful quarters and thighs, and altogether a remarkably compact Derby horse. The Peer has great limbs and no middle, and looks a regular three-quarter of a miler; while Happy Land was just a wretched little black rabbit in a high state of perspiration, and nothing better. Clydesdale is a beautiful horse, lengthy, with a black-brown skin like satin, an arched back, and, in short, of a splendid stamp that one does not see at the post once in three years; but the curb on the off leg looked very awkward. Fordham, either in consequence of orders which really bordered on insanity, or because he was, as he too often is, in too great a hurry to get home, jumped right away, and got his horse on to his legs so instantaneously, that, before two hundred yards (the point at which we had stationed ourselves) were run, Clydesdale, who cannot begin, was fairly out of the race, along with the Peer. At the bushes, Happy Land was leading some four lengths, but the fatal dip finished him; and when Fitz Roland, who is also a bad beginner, came out and caught him on the hill, he was pumped to a stand-still, and had not an effort left. Clydesdale, who worked his way gamely through the beaten horses, in spite of being so "overset" at first, finished a bad third, and Lord of Lorn six lengths behind him. Clydesdale at once went to 25 to 1 (offered), and Fitz Roland to 7 to 1 (taken freely), for the Derby. The latter is a most dangerous horse, but we still feel assured from what we saw, if the curb does not interfere with his work, that in a race like the Derby, where Clydesdale will have half a mile more to "suffer in," he will bring nearly every one of his horses back to him in the run in, and be among the first three, if not the absolute winner. Happy Land's supporters were furious with Fordham; but a mile is his horse's limit, and we believe that backing him for the Derby is an absurdity. Kelpie is also talked about, and Mr. Parr thinks he can overturn the race with Physician and Antiquary at York. Scott's party were sadly disappointed in the One Thousand, where Governess beat Hepatica a head, Findon being again third, with the elegant Perfection.

The Ascot Cup entry is a good one; but Skirmisher, who has, it is said, not got over his Fisherman beacon-course race, is not in it. However, the entry of twenty-two is strong without him. Warlock and Fisherman represent the five-year-olds: Imperieuse, Gemma di Vergi, Arsenal, Blink Bonny. Saunterer, Tasmania, Vedette, and Commotion, the fours; and Wrestler, The Hadji, Gildermire, Clydesdale, Sedbury, Blanche of Middlebie, Sunbeam, Wilton, Kelpie, Borderer, Princess Royal, and Costrel the threes. The meetings for next week are Plymouth Spring (with a steeple and hurdle race), on Tuesday; Rothbury Steeplechases (three), on Thursday; Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday; and two steeplechases at Manchester, on Saturday. On Thursday Happy Land and ten others of Lord Ribblesdale's are announced for sale at Salisbury.

The hunting season will close this next week; for all packs, except the N. F. H., who revel in the merry sunshine amid their beautiful green bogs, and Mr. Farquharson, will finish on Wednesday. All Sir Watkin Wynn's hunters are for sale in Chester race-week, and the Lothian foxhounds and Croxteth harriers are also in the market.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Queen's Plate.—Melissa, 1. Renown, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Toxophilite, 1. Maid of Masham f., 2. Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Physalis c., 1. Indulgence, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Oasis g., 1. Miss Betsy f., 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Pensioner, 1. Pavilion, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Indulgence, 1. Killigrew, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Greenwich Fair, 1. Dart f., 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ignoramus, 1. Commotion, 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Saunterer, 1. Melbourne, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Martha, 1. Flyaway, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Miss Flatman, 1. Leopard c., 2. Two Thousand Guinea Stakes.—Fitz Roland, 1. Happy Land, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Pampa, 1. Wood Nymph, 2. Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Zuyder Zee, 1. Pensioner, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Flush c., 1. Traitor, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Theodora, 1. Ophelia, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—King of Sardinia, 1. Pensioner, 2. Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Little Sam, 1. Greenwich Fair, 2. Sweepstakes of 40 sovs.—Tasmania walked over. Jockey Club Plate.—Van Dunck, 1. Aster, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Mentmore, 1. Lady Hercules, 2. One Thousand Guineas.—Governess, 1. Hepatica, 2. Two-Year-Old Stakes.—North Lincoln, 1. Enfield, 2. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Beadsman, 1. Snr colt, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs.—Admiralty, 1. Polly Johnson, 2. Fifty Pounds Handicap Plate.—Orchill, 1. Indulgence, 2. Sweepstakes of 30 Sovs.—Physalis colt, 1. Tournament, 2.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY.

CHURCH CUP.—22 to 1 agst Botany (1), 25 to 1 agst Kelpie (1), 31 to 1 agst Wilton (1), 38 to 1 agst Tasmania (1), 100 to 1 agst Palmer, 1000 to 30 agst Saunterer (1), 33 to 1 agst Commotion (1), 10 to 1 agst Lexington (1), 50 to 1 agst Rasper (off).

1000 to 1 agst Flyaway (1), 8 to 1 agst Toxophilite (1), 15 to 1 agst Longrange (1), 12 to 1 agst Sedbury (1), 14 to 1 agst Happy Land (1), 15 to 1 agst The Hadji (off), 50 to 1 agst Cuckoo (1), 40 to 1 agst Forcruiser (off), 500 to 1 agst Happy Land agst Bed'evy (1).

MUSIC.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE the "Huguenots" continues to run a triumphant course. Produced (as we have already mentioned) on Tuesday, last week, it was repeated on the following Thursday and Saturday, again on Thursday last, and it is announced for this evening and for two nights next week. It is evident that this *chef-d'œuvre* of the greatest living musician—a lyrical tragedy of unequalled grandeur and pathos, and at the same time a scenic exhibition of surpassing splendour and beauty—will be Mr. Lumley's *cheval de bataille* of the season.

Every succeeding representation of this opera has confirmed and deepened the impression made on the public by the first appearance of the new prima donna, Mdlle. Titien. The more we become acquainted with her powers and qualities, the more we admire them; and it seems to be universally admitted that she is a star of a magnitude not surpassed by any of the luminaries of the stage—the Malibans, Linds, or Grisi—who have shone before her. From what we have heard of her career—a brief one, for her age does not exceed four-and-twenty—we believe that her talents are less versatile than those of some of her precursors. She does not range at will through the whole extent of the tragic and comic drama, but confines herself to its highest branch, for which her person, her countenance, her vocal powers, and the character of her genius, especially qualify her. Her walk is tragedy, or that class of comedy which is allied to tragedy; and this walk she treads alone—no other at the present day can share it with her. In saying this we mean no disparagement to the queen of song who has so long reigned supreme among us, and who has not yet abdicated her throne. But Grisi, though her powers have been as remarkable for their duration as their greatness, must yield to the common lot of humanity; and in Titien we now possess a *Valentine*, a *Norma*, a *Lucrezia Borgia*, a *Donna Anna*, such as we had in Grisi twenty years ago.

Giuglini maintains the impression made by his first appearance in *Raoul*. It is full of energy and passion; and the joint efforts of these two great performers give an intensity of interest to the story of the hapless lovers which has never been transcended.

The splendour, beauty, poetical fancy, and pure taste with which this opera has been got up deserve the highest encomiums, because the accessories of scenery and decoration are not mere spectacle, calculated only to please the eye, but contribute greatly to the verisimilitude of the action and the dramatic illusion of the piece. For this we are mainly indebted to the genius of the distinguished scene-painter, Mr. Charles Marshall. The scenes which he has produced for this opera are indeed pictures in the highest sense of the word, for they present the most exquisite beauties of the pictorial art. Their truth to nature is their most striking characteristic, by means of which they seem to bring the old France of the sixteenth century before our very eyes. In the lovely landscape of Touraine—in the *Pré aux Clercs*, with its quaint architecture, its distant view of the Seine and the towers of Notre Dame, and the moving figures and groups with which it is filled—in the magnificent palatial hall wherein the highborn murderers form their horrid plans—we are carried, as it were, into the heart of the scenes where the events take place. And the last scene of all—the scene of the piteous catastrophe—is represented in all its appalling reality. We give to-day an Engraving of this scene—a truthful and spirited sketch—which gives a more vivid impression of its horrors than the most laboured description. We see, as on the stage, the devoted group, *Valentine*, *Raoul*, and the faithful *Marcel*, sinking under the weight of the murderers who are pressing on, headed by the unhappy girl's father, little thinking that his own daughter is one of his victims. The stage is filled, on the one side with crowds of terrified women and children, and on the other with the fierce soldiers rushing upon them. The whole is a masterpiece of scenic effect; quite original too; for we have not seen anything like it elsewhere, either in Paris or London.

Piccolomini made her first appearance this season on Tuesday evening. She performed her favourite part, *Norma*, in *Don Pasquale*, a character in which she is pre-eminently successful, for it is perfectly suited to her light and airy style of acting, while the music is as well adapted to her voice and manner of execution as if it had been composed expressly for her. The public are so familiar with her performance in this part that it is only necessary to say that she was as arch and playful, and sang as prettily, as ever, and that the audience welcomed her with the accustomed enthusiasm. The opera, as a whole, was well performed. Rossi, as *Don Pasquale*, is a close imitator of Lablache, but he is a clever copy of the matchless original. Belart, as the youthful lover, looked and acted well, and sang the popular serenade, "Come à gentil," with grace and sweetness; and Belletti, as *Malitesta*, showed the consummate artist.

The popular "Trovatore," the next opera in which the great talent of Mdlle. Titien will be displayed, is fixed for Tuesday, May 4th, with the additional attraction of Mdlle. Alboni and the *Trovatore* of Signor Giuglini. Verdi's opera of "Luisa Miller," with Mdlle. Piccolomini, is also in rehearsal; and Saturday next will witness the production of a new ballet ("Fleur des Champs") for the display of the talent of Mdlle. Poecchini and Mdlle. Orsini.

A series of performances called the NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS has been begun at St. James's Hall. They are not concerts of the New Philharmonic Society, for that society no longer exists, but have been undertaken by Dr. Wylde on his individual account. The first concert, on Monday evening, was got up on the plan of the defunct society's performance. The first part of the programme was selected from the works of Beethoven, including the great C minor symphony; the overture to "Egmont;" the pianoforte concerto in E flat, played by Miss Arabella Goddard; a duet from "The Mount of Olives," sung by Madame Borchardt and Mr. Tennant; and an aria from "Fidelio," sung by Madame Castellan. The second part was of a much inferior description, consisting of very light and trivial pieces. There was a strong and excellent orchestra, and the concert, which drew a full audience, was an agreeable entertainment.

HANDEL'S "SAMSON" was performed at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. This grand but very unequal work was much and judiciously curtailed, many weak portions, which extend it to an inordinate length, having been omitted. The principal arias were beautifully sung by Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thomas; and the performance of the magnificent chorus did honour to Mr. Hullah and his pupils.

The celebrated violinist, JOACHIM, has arrived in London after an absence of several years, and is to make his first appearance at the Philharmonic Society's Concert. He will play, we understand, Beethoven's concerto, and Tartini's sonata in G minor, containing the famous "Trillo del Diavolo," which the composer wrote down after hearing it in a dream played to him by his Satanic Majesty. Most people have heard about, but very few have actually listened to, this eccentric effusion of genius.

MISS VICTOIRE BALFE arrived a few days ago from Paris, where she has passed the season. She is a member of the Royal Italian Company, and, till the opening of Covent Garden, is performing at the concerts of the Dublin Philharmonic Society.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.—The revival of the "Lear," as we had previously announced, took place on Saturday evening at this theatre, and fully justified the expectations that had been formed: we may add, more than justified them, and in ways that had not been previously imagined. There is always danger in scenic illustration, pictorially carried out and archaeologically conducted, that the spectacular will overlay the dramatic, and thus the poetic and histrionic suffer from too violent a contrast with the stage appointments. In this case nothing of the kind happens. The subordination of the mechanist and the painter to the poet and actor is duly maintained throughout, and yet the widest scope has been accorded to their talents. The action of the drama being placed in the mythic period, there is, of course, no authority that can be appealed to; the manager is consequently left at liberty to select the epoch that may best answer the purpose of theatrical interpretation. The earliest that could be taken would of course be the most preferable, and therefore we think Mr. Kean has acted judiciously in choosing the Anglo-Saxon era of the eighth century "for the regulation of the scenery and dresses, as affording a date sufficiently remote, while it is at the same time associated with the British soil." His details are in all respects picturesque; and nothing finer in this way was ever done than the second scene of the first act, representative of the Room of State in the palace of the old Monarch. The Saxon ornaments of spear, shield, shaft, and skin, antlers and body of the deer, with other trophies of the battle and

the chase, the primitive hearthstone and the blazing yule-log, and similar accessories too numerous to record or to remember, gave to the long and slanting apartment a romantic appearance that could not be exceeded for its barbaric gorgeousness of state and ceremonial splendour. Then the grouping of the old King and his three daughters was admirable; and the motion of the scene, including the exits and entrances, was actualised in the most ingenious manner. The whole was full of invention, original, suggestive, and vitally pleasing. The next scene was the courtyard in the Duke of Albany's palace, rendered still more significant by the return of Lear from the bear-chase, attended by his knights and huntsmen. But this was far excelled by the scene that opened the second act, representing the exterior of the Earl of Gloster's castle by night, fortified, in the manner of the Anglo-Saxons' camps, by palisades. Nevertheless, greater excellence was attained, both in the mechanist's and scene-painter's department, in the second scene of the third act—that of the heath, with the storm of thunder and lightning. The clouds and electric fluid travelling rapidly across the sky in the distance, and with a lurid gloom investing the entire landscape, were grandly terrific; and, when associated by the mind with the animated figures in the foreground—the raving Lear, the exhausted Fool, and the provident Kent—composed a picture that was truly sublime. But art had yet something else in store; for in the scene of the hovel some Druidical remains are introduced, and the wind through the roofless columns blows its organ-notes, that sound like music. In act four there is also a fine picture—"the country near Dover, showing a Roman road and an ancient obelisk;" to which may be added the last scene of the fifth act, which is also near Dover, and exhibits the camp of the British forces, with the distant view of a Saxon castle. All these scenes were exquisitely painted; each had also some special merit of its own, but so judiciously introduced that the action was in no wise interfered with by its illustrative accessory.

The dominant excellence of the revival consisted in the histrionic genius by which it was supported. Mr. Walter Lacy as *Edmund*, Mr. Lydgate as *Edgar*, Mr. Graham as the *Earl of Gloster*, Mr. Cooper as the *Earl of Kent*, and Miss Poole as the *Fool*, had each parts specially suited to their several aptitudes. More especial commendation still may be accorded to Miss Kate Terry, whose *Cordelia* was in all respects excellent—innocent and animated, intelligent and pathetic, modest and yet expressive. Miss Heath and Miss Burton were the *Goneril* and *Regan*, and both played with exemplary care these two most ungrateful parts. There was also a little part which, for its *vraisemblance*, should be mentioned: we mean *Gloster's Old Tenant*, impersonated by a Mr. Morris. In all these points we recognise the care of the manager equally present in the minute as in the large, in the least as well as the most demonstrative. Thus, there was a unity and a harmony between part and part, and a common relation between the different effects, conducting to a common origin, and answering one and the same intelligent purpose.

Mr. C. Kean had prepared us by his *Louis XI.* for a display of elaboration and finish in which the minutest points of character and dialogue should be profusely interpreted; but that part, thoroughly stage-eligible as it is, left yet the highest dramatic and poetic elements unvisited. In *Lear* these are the all-in-all. Every portion of it thoroughly demonstrates the most complete mastery over the wonderful language in which every conception and feeling of this magnificent tragedy is clothed.

Mr. Kean made good his impression right early in the play. No sooner does poor *Cordelia* falter in her utterance than the overloving King, feeling his heart rebuked by an unsatisfactory response, is constrained to give decided indications of the most grievous disappointment that he has undergone. The revulsion of feeling is as natural as it is powerful. When we next see him, *Lear* has recovered his serenity. He has returned cheerful and weary from the chase, his appetite awakened, and his desire for dinner urgent. But now come the signs of a change of mood; for neglect has usurped the place of observance, and the old King is purposely insulted by *Goneril's* menials; at last, by *Goneril* herself. This is too much. Astonishment seizes on the King; then for a while he collects himself, but at length he gives the full tide of passion way, and utters the wronged father's bitter malediction. Mr. Kean's delivery of the curse was perfect: the suppressed emotion, the irrepressible exclamatory impulse, and the passionate emphasis, were alike admirable.

At the end of the second act *Lear* is worked up to a similar state of mind in regard to *Regan*; and again the actor achieved an unparalleled triumph. At length nature, that always sympathises with the mind of man, represents by an external tempest the inward rage that consumes the outcast father and disrowned monarch; and the true actor is required to rise to the sublimity of the highest poetic conception, and the vigour of the boldest histrionic delineation. Mr. Kean's success was complete. With *Lear's* madness began a series of new triumphs. "Reason in madness": that was the poet's problem, that is the actor's test. In the blending of these opposites the highest skill was exhibited. In the fourth and fifth acts Shakespeare, as his manner is, has diverted his subject into the calmer regions of fancy and feeling; and there revelling, mitigated the pain that the mere circumstantial horror of his story would else have inflicted. Fantastic frenzy succeeds to fierce madness; and restoration to sanity, preceding a catastrophe that crushes the heart, demonstrates that the world is no place for the pure affections, but one of probation only, where compromises of all sorts are needed—

Vex not his ghost. O, let him pass! He hates him
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer.

The triumphant development of genius displayed by Mr. Kean in his embodiment of Shakespeare's sublime creation places beyond doubt his supremacy as a histrionic artist. We have only to add that the audience testified their sense of its excellence by repeated plaudits and frequent summons before the curtain.

OLYMPIC.—A slight piece, under the title of "A Doubtful Victory," was produced on Monday. It is adapted from a French piece, "A la Campagne," by Mr. John Oxenford. The plot is the most slender that can be imagined. It may be stated in a few words. Mrs. Flowerdale, who is represented by Mrs. Stirling, becomes alarmed on account of her niece, *Violet* (Mrs. Hughes), who is attached to one *Alfred Cleveland* (Mr. W. Gordon). This gentleman has been evil spoken of by *Colonel Clive* (Mr. George Vining), who affects the *Aunt*, and suspects *Alfred's* attentions are designed for the venerable lady, and not for her niece. When undeceived he would correct his mistake. But *Mrs. Flowerdale* determines on testing *Cleveland's* sincerity, and makes love to him herself. When about to surrender, the *Colonel* slips a paper into *Cleveland's* hand, revealing the plot, and thus saves him from imminent peril. The piece was admirably placed on the stage, the scenic expedients being most effective; and the acting of Mr. Vining and Mrs. Stirling was excellent. It was very successful, and will become, no doubt, exceedingly popular.

MIDDLETOWN HALL.—On Monday Mr. Dolman recited the whole of the tragedy of "Macbeth" from memory. This is certainly a prodigious feat. The reciter's voice has been most sedulously cultivated, and is, in fact, an organ of extraordinary volume. He deserves public encouragement, and we may add that the *réance* was fully attended.



SCENE OF THE LANDSLIP AT WRECKHILLS.—FROM THE PIER.

then stood, which was to the south of the present village, having suddenly given way. Providentially, most of the inhabitants were that night *waking* a corpse, and, perceiving the approach of the catastrophe, not only succeeded in escaping themselves but in alarming their neighbours, so that but few lives were lost. The houses were, however, for the most part, buried under masses of earth, and sank down towards the sea shore, where various articles have since been occasionally washed out by the tide." At Kettleness, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Wreckhills, a similar landslip took place in December, 1829. On that occasion the whole of the Kettleness Alum Works, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, were swept away. Warehouses, offices, dwelling-houses, and cottages, together with mine-heaps, machinery, &c., to a large amount, were completely swallowed up. Indeed, along the whole line of coast, extending from Peak to Skinningrove, these landslips have been of such frequent occurrence as to excite but little notice, except when attended by results similar to those which we have now to record. The name of the place, "Wreckhills," where the Victoria Works were erected, is not derived,

as may generally be supposed, from its being the scene of some shipwreck, but from the population of the neighbouring village of Runswick having formerly spread on the place to dry the seaweed, or *wreck*, as it was commonly called, which they gathered on the shore at low water, whence the locality was termed "Wreckhills." After being dried it was laid in heaps and burned for making kelp.

The Victoria Works, the scene of the present calamity, had, it appears, been erected on a portion of land, comprising above an acre, which had originally slipped from the face of the cliff down to the shore; the outer face presenting a vast mass of rocks and débris, washed by the sea; the inner part, on which the works are situated, being composed of earth on a bed of clay. The foundation on which the works rested being thus composed of unstable materials, the weight thrown upon it by the accumulation of buildings, ironstone, &c., caused it to give way, and the whole sank down on Monday morning, the 22nd ult., a depth of thirty feet. The mode by which the iron ore has been extracted from the adjacent land may also have contributed

many directions, and by a shaft, descending to a great depth, which terminates in a drift. The first intimation of the event was perceived on Sunday evening, a slight crack being observed in some of the buildings. The attention of the watchman stationed at the premises was next attracted by a kind of subterranean sound, accompanied by noises resembling those made by carpenters at work, and he went three times along the front, but could see nothing. A louder noise, like the breaking of iron pipes, following, he immediately set off to call up the manager, who, with a number of men, was soon at the place, when they found the chimney down and the house in ruins, and that the blast-furnaces had fallen out of the perpendicular to an extent which threatened their immediate destruction. When daylight appeared the scene presented was one of universal wreck: the whole site, covering about an acre and a half, had sunk, and scarcely a vestige remained of the busy scene of activity of the previous day.

The accompanying Engravings are from photographs by Mr. W. Stonehouse, of Whitby.



SCENE OF THE LANDSLIP AT WRECKHILLS: THE ENGINE-HOUSE OF THE VICTORIA IRON AND CEMENT WORKS.

CHIEFS OF THE SOUDAN, ETC. AFRICA.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

By a letter from Alexandria of the 3rd inst. we learn that the disturbances of the Soudan are far from being appeased, and for the second time the arms of the Viceroy of Egypt had been defeated. The insurgents have at their head a certain Nasser, an old Mameluke of Mehemet Ali. In the second affair Nasser surrounded half of the army of Gasmian Bey, and massacred without mercy all the Egyptian

soldiers who fell into his hands. Arakel Bey, Governor of the Soudan, is animated with the best intentions; but it must not be concealed that it will be long before the savage and warlike nations confided to his management will admit Egyptian rule, and it will require the most persevering efforts on the part of Saib Pacha, and a considerable force, to reduce them to submission. We give Portraits, accompanied by

descriptive notices, of certain of the Soudan chiefs, and also of some of the African tribes liberated at Sierra Leone.

No. 1.—*Liberated African*—a native of the Kah-Kundah country. The faces of these people are disfigured by deep gashes, which healing up, raised cicatrices remain, and constitute the national mark of this barbarous tribe who are not numerous at Sierra Leone.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

No. 2.—Sketch of an *Officer* or *Cabocer*, formerly attached to the army of the King of Ashantee, and who had incurred the displeasure of his Sovereign. As is usual on such occasions, the Monarch sent a messenger to demand his head; but, as Jumtimassah had no desire to part with it, he fled to Cape Coast Castle for protection. Thence he was shipped to Sierra Leone.

No. 3.—*Creole Girl*, a sempstress at Sierra Leone. The word creole in that colony signifies the children of the liberated Africans; but it is likewise applied to all children born in that settlement, and without reference to colour.

No. 4.—Portrait of a *Liberated African*, a native of the Moco or Bakonko country, which is situated near the banks of the River Gaboon. These

people do not discover at Sierra Leone much enterprise; but they are generally well conducted and make good domestic servants. Their heads are singularly formed, inasmuch as the parietal protuberances are remarkably prominent; and this bulging outwards gives a marked breadth to the head, which strikes the most cursory observer. Among the liberated Africans this peculiar conformation has been long recognised; and



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.

when they wish to indicate a slow, thick-headed man, of mean intellect, they say "he is a Moko, or big-headed fellow."

No. 5.—Portrait of a young *Congo* or *Angola Lad*—a liberated African. The kingdom of Angola is situated on the south-west coast of Africa. They are apparently not an ambitious race of people, judging at

least from the position they occupy at Sierra Leone; but they are industrious, and are much esteemed both as soldiers and servants.

No. 6.—Portrait of a *Liberated African Mahomedan*, a native of the Jolibah country, kingdom of Yarribah. The figure represents one of the very numerous class of persons who hawk from house to house fowls and ducks

varying in number from one to a dozen. In this way they will spend a whole day, evidently enjoying this lazy way of living, as thereby they can indulge with their fellow-countrymen in much talk, generally accompanied with boisterous laughter, and seasoned with abundant gesticulation; but these men, many of whom are hale and vigorous



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18.

fellow, eschew any harder labour, although they could earn for themselves and families an excellent subsistence if they turned their attention to cultivating the lots of waste land so abundantly scattered over the settlement of Sierra Leone.

No. 7.—Portrait of *Penih Malagih*, one of the chiefs of the country watered by the River Camaranca, in the Sherbro country. The Sherbro territory borders the colony of Sierra Leone to the westward.

No. 8.—Portrait of a young *Foulah*, as seen about the streets of Freetown, colony of Sierra Leone. They now occupy principally the territory of Footh Jallon, a country of Senegambia, extending about 350 miles from east to west, and 200 from north to south, having for its capitals Laby and Tembo. The Government partakes more of the nature of a Republic than a Monarchy, as the King cannot decide upon anything of importance without the consent of the Chiefs of Sembo Laby and Tembo. The religion is Mahomedanism, blended with Fetishism. Their chief trade consists in gold, ivory, wax, and cattle, all of which they exchange with the colonists of Sierra Leone for guns, powder, Manchester and Birmingham goods, &c.

No. 9.—*Pika or Phica Woman*. Phica is situated south-west of the kingdom of Bornu. The Phica race are seldom brought to Sierra Leone as slaves to be liberated, therefore there are few of them in the colony.

No. 10.—Portrait of a young *Serracoolie Woman*. The Serrawoolies are a migratory people, like the Mandingo and Foulah races. They profess Mahomedanism, which they engrave with Fetishism. They come from the neighbourhood of Bonda-Senegambia. The Serrawoolies travel to Sierra Leone to barter their gold and ivory for guns, powder, and other British goods. A sufficient number of these intrepid men form themselves into a caravan, and select as their leader a man of the greatest experience amongst them to lead it, whom they call the *selaiyi*; his duty is to collect from each member of the caravan funds to purchase provisions on the road, and to meet incidental expenses.

No. 11.—Portrait of a *Serracoolie Woman*, showing the elaborate head-dress, necklace of beads, anklets, &c. Like all African females, the women of this tribe are extremely fond of amber, coral, and glass beads, which are worn in profusion on the head, neck, arms, waist, and ankles. The Serrawoolie, Jolaf, and Foulah women in features approach nearer to the inhabitants of Europe than any other tribes of West Africa. Their hair is not so short or woolly as that of the negro, and the eyes are larger and more expressive. They have prominent features and graceful figures.

No. 12.—*Yelly or Jellihmen, Mandingoes*, from Footh Jallon. The Yelly or Jellihmen are much esteemed amongst the Foulah and Mandingo nations. Their profession is hereditary, and they enjoy in some degree the position of the ancient minstrels or bards of our ancestors. They are generally men gifted with great ability and a quick and extraordinary discernment of human character, and are shrewd observers of the ways and doings of mankind. This sagacious, highly-educated class are therefore held in much esteem, and on occasions of difficulty they are invariably consulted by the chiefs of their native countries. Thus their voices are raised in all public assemblies of the people, where their eloquence is poured forth in the most vigorous and fascinating way, to rouse the energies of their countrymen to deeds of glory and renown. One of these accomplished men, named Mahomado Yelly, distinguished himself at Sierra Leone by the remarkable vigilance, activity, and intelligence with which he hunted out the aiders and abettors of slavery at Sierra Leone. On special occasions they can descend to amuse by buffoonery, when they appear dressed out in the most grotesque fashion imaginable.

No. 13.—*Liberated African*, a native of the Kalabah country, which is near to Elbow. The individual represented was the first person operated upon in Western Africa whilst under the influence of chloroform—the operation being highly successful in every respect.

No. 14.—*Tom Pepper and Bottle of Brandy*—Fish Krooman. The Kroo country is situated on the Grain coast. Strictly speaking, the Fishermen are a different people from the Krooomen: they are often confounded with them, but there is a broad distinction between them. The Krooomen occupy the interior of the country. The Fish Kroos are entirely upon the coast; below Grand Cestros they are all fish-towns. The Kroos occupy a suburb in the west end of Freetown. They come to the colony of Sierra Leone for employment, and are much employed on board the men-of-war cruisers on the coast as labourers and as domestic servants. They are exceedingly intelligent; and their stalwart, herculean bodies show to great advantage contrasted with the bulk of the liberated Africans, who are generally puny in appearance, and of low stature.

No. 15.—*Soldier* in the uniform of the 1st West India Regiment, together with his wife and child, and a *Young Negress* bearing upon her head a calabash of water. Everything at Sierra Leone is carried (or, as the liberated Africans and creoles express it, "totted") on the head—from a single bottle to basket or bale, containing heavy articles; both being balanced so equally that they trip along in the most easy, jaunty way imaginable.

No. 16.—Portrait of the *Chief Ali Mamme Dembush Fouricariah* as he rede through the streets of Freetown during the Festival of Ithamadan. This feast is kept while the sun is above the horizon, and they repeat a short prayer and make a rotatory motion with their fore-finger on first seeing a new moon. The worship of Islam on the west coast of Africa is combined with faith in certain charms or amulets, which are considered the medium of a multiplicity of blessings to both body and soul.

No. 17.—Portrait of a *Creole*, a soldier of the 3rd West India Regiment, armorer to the garrison at Sierra Leone.

No. 18.—Portrait of a *Mandingo Trader*, from Footh Jallon, in his rain hat and dress. The Mandingoes profess Mahomedanism; but, strictly speaking, Mahomedanism and Fetishism are blended; for, while prayers are scrupulously offered five times in the day in the name of the prophet, a profusion of gris-gris are at the same time worn about their persons. The Mandingo country is about 700 miles in the interior, their territory being situated between the 10th and 14th parallel, near the source of the River Gambia, and extending to the banks of the Niger. Parties of them arrive at Sierra Leone, bringing down gold, which, according to their account, is found in very great purity in a country called Bourch, about 220 miles N.E. from Timbo, in Footh Jallon. They exchange for Manchester goods, guns, powder, rum, &c. They, with the Foulahs, Serra woolies, and Terawoolies, were long suspected of annually kidnapping from Sierra Leone numbers of the liberated Africans, whom they sold into slavery. This system they managed so adroitly that it remained for years undetected, until the latter end of 1852, at which period His Excellency Governor Kennedy assumed the government, when his vigilant eye soon discovered and unveiled the mystery which they had hitherto so successfully shrouded from his predecessors in office. It appears that many of the liberated Africans and others assisted these miscreants in carrying on their schemes. The colony is now, however, purged of this deep disgrace; but it is lamentable to think that this should have occurred in the colony of Sierra Leone, which was expressly formed to repress slavery; and it is deplorable that those very persons who had been rescued therefrom, and who enjoyed the blessings of freedom and civilisation, should have, nevertheless, banded themselves together to sell their brethren into slavery.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer, Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum real.	Maximum at 10 P.M.		
April 14	30 145	58.2	34.2	'61	9	32.1	'54.6	S. SE. SSE.	271 '000
" 15	29 295	55.8	42.5	'63	6	45.6	'65.2	S. SSE.	233 '000
" 16	29 019	59.0	51.2	'77	9	44.4	'69.8	S. E. ENE.	113 '000
" 17	30 030	48.8	45.5	'94	7	49.2	'54.9	NNW. N.	135 '145
" 18	30 262	47.8	37.7	'70	0	36.2	'60.1	N. NW. NNE.	166 '000
" 19	30 090	51.9	39.3	'65	4	35.0	'61.9	E. ENE.	188 '000
" 20	30 116	55.8	42.9	'64	7	37.9	'65.8	NNE. NE.	98 '000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1858.

Day.	Time at 8 A.M. above level of sea, corrected, and reduced.	Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud.	Rain.	Movement in 24 hours, Read at 10 A.M.
April 15	6.00	36.4	36.4	55.4	48.3	65.8	55.1	3. SSW.	10	0.000		
" 16	23.00	65.5	46.1	57.7	61.4	65.8	59.3	S. SW. NW.	7	0.318		
" 17	2.00	44.7	48.8	45.8	52.8	49.4	49.4	N.	10	0.000		
" 18	24.244	51.1	34.1	49.8	51.1	48.0	60.4	S. SSW.	0	0.000		
" 19	0.00	33.2	51.2	49.2	48.0	48.0	61.8	S. SE.	0	0.000		
" 20	30.112	64.7	38.1	53.4	54.0	52.6	64.9	S. SSW.	0	0.000		
" 21	30.236	67.7	38.7	55.6	56.2	51.6	67.4	N. NW.	0	0.000		
Means	30.105	63.0	38.8	54.4	50.7	62.7	54.9			0.318		

The range of temperature during the week was 31° degrees.

A faint halo was observed round the sun at 5h. 30m. p.m. of April 15, the sky being then overcast with cirrus cloud. Between eight p.m. and midnight of April 16 flashes of lightning were very frequent and exceedingly vivid, and thunder was heard on one occasion. A heavy fall of rain took place during this night and the following morning, and the wind was blowing freshly at the time. The sky has been clear during the last four days, although occasionally covered with dense mist; on the days of the 15th, 16th, and 17th it was greatly overcast.

J. BREEN.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PUBLIC GYMNASIUM FOR THE TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.—Mr. C. Melly, a merchant of Liverpool, who has rendered great service to that town by the erection of public fountains in various public thoroughfares, has obtained the permission of the council to erect a gymnasium upon some vacant ground at the north end of the town. Mr. Melly has already expended £200 in fencing and preparing the ground, and is willing to pay for the services of a police-officer daily, in order to preserve order.

A portrait of Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., has recently been presented to the Manchester Free Library by a number of the leading citizens of Manchester, in token of their admiration of Mr. Crossley's character and talents, and in gratitude for the services he has rendered that excellent institution.

AT DORKING the inaugural lecture of the Literary and Scientific Institution (established at the commencement of the present year was given on Tuesday evening under the most favourable auspices.

DISCOVERY OF CINERARY URNS AT WINCHESTER.—In excavating the earthwork on the Conservative Land Society's estate at Winchester, to be allotted on the 29th inst., the workmen, on Thursday week, discovered in the Compton-road, about two feet beneath the surface, two cinerary urns embedded in the gravel. One of them was unfortunately broken to pieces by the pickaxe, but the other was exhumed entire, and contained, mixed up with the earth, a large quantity of burnt bones. The urns were made of clay, and were about a foot in length; the shape rather elongated—small at the bottom, and increasing in size to the mouth, which was ornamented by some rude attempts at fluting.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "COBURG," OF BRIDLINGTON.—During the recent heavy gales on the north-east coast, the schooner *Coburg*, of Whitby, from Newcastle to Rouen, with coals, went ashore south of Bridlington harbour. The perilous position of the ship having been observed, the life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was immediately manned and launched. The vessel was soon reached, and her crew of five men rescued from their dangerous situation, and afterwards safely taken on shore. The Bridlington life-boat has on former occasions been instrumental in rescuing scores of persons from shipwrecks.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Friday morning (last week) in one of the coal-pits on the estate of Lord Vernon, at Poynton, Cheshire. There were 240 workmen in the pit at the time of the explosion. Three of them were killed—James Ridgway, John Ridgway, his father-in-law, and John Cooper. Within two hours all the other men were extricated in a state of stupefaction, but they have since recovered. The explosion is supposed to have arisen from the removal of the top of a Davy lamp by one of the workmen.

A DOUBLE MURDER has been committed near Taunton. An aged man, named Bucknall, and his wife, who had saved some money, were found on the morning of Wednesday week in their cottage, the man dead from a gunshot through the brain, and the woman with her throat cut in two. Their grandson, John Baker Bucknall, was arrested on suspicion. The inquest on the bodies was held on Friday (last week), when strong evidence was given to bring the crime home to the grandson, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

"A MAN OVERBOARD!"—The following incident occurred during the *Pera's* passage home. When about 200 miles S.E. of Malta, on the morning of the 7th inst., just before nine o'clock, a cry was heard of "A man overboard!" A passenger, Mr. Henderson, seeing a boy fall from the main-chains into the water, ran aft and hove a life-buoy towards him. The boatswain of the *Pera*, Joseph Hawkins, who was in his cabin half-dressed, rushed on deck, ran aft, jumped on the round-house, threw over another life-buoy, and without a moment's hesitation jumped after it. The ship, which was going ten knots at the time, was soon stopped. A boat was cleared away and lowered under the direction of Mr. Hicks, chief officer, and Mr. Fraser, the third officer, and crew, sent away in her, and in fifteen minutes from the time of stopping the engines, until going on again at full speed, the boatswain and boy (who had got hold of the life-buoy) were picked up, and the boat hoisted up to its davits. As Hawkins stepped on deck, he was loudly cheered by the passengers, who, by way of showing their admiration of his gallant conduct, presented him with a purse of £200.

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SCENE FROM "THE HUGUENOTS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—(SEE PAGE 415.)

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FROM ALABAMA TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, March 5, 1858.

Two days after the pleasant voyage up the Alabama, described in my last, the weather suddenly changed. A "norther" (a wind as much dreaded in the sunny south of this continent as is the kindred "bora" by the inhabitants of the sloping hills of the Adriatic, from Trieste to Zara) swept over Alabama and Georgia, and in less than two hours the thermometer fell forty degrees. In the morning it was a luxury to breathe the balmy airs from the Gulf of Mexico, redolent of fresh flowers and all the wealth of early spring; in the afternoon the weather was raw and bleak, and suggested Siberia or Greenland. The unhappy stranger or wayfarer, unaccustomed to the clime, was fain to betake himself to his thickest furs, or to sit in stifling proximity to that greatest of all abominations—an American stove, glowing at a red heat with anthracite coal. Nor was it strangers alone who suffered. The natives are no more inured to these abrupt changes of temperature than travellers are. The men think it unsafe to leave off their overcoats in February days that seem to an Englishman as hot as the days of mid-June; and the ladies—more susceptible of cold than any ladies I ever met with in the Old World—will not venture their fair noses or their finger-tips beyond the warm privacy of their boudoirs or bed-rooms when there blows a breeze from the east or north. A terrible catastrophe took place on that bitter night on the Tombigbee River. While steaming up the Alabama, and for twenty miles, running a race with another boat which, greatly to my satisfaction, parted company with us at the junction with the Tombigbee, I could not help reflecting on the numerous fires, wrecks, and explosions for which the rivers of the south are notorious. I inquired whether it was the recklessness of the captains, or whether it was that of the passengers, who but too often incite captains to race with rival boats, *pour passer le temps*, and to beguile the monotony of the voyage, that produced such accidents. Then I debated whether there could be any stimulating influence in a southern atmosphere which acted upon the human brain and organisation so as to make men more thoughtless and impulsive than they are in the steadier and soberer north; or whether it was a want of care in the manufacture or the management of the machinery; or whether all these causes might not combine more or less to render life more insecure in the southern railways and rivers than it is in other parts of the world? Altogether I was so gloomily impressed with the idea of impending calamity that I looked carefully and anxiously around to weigh the chances of escape, if our boat should be the victim either of misfortune or mismanagement. The prospect was not particularly pleasant. The river had overflowed its banks, and the trees on each side, as far as the eye could pierce through the intricacies of the primeval forest, stood three or four feet deep in the stream. There was nothing to be seen but a waste of water, and a tangled forest-growth—the haunt of alligators and rattlesnakes. There was this comfort, however—it was too early in the year either for alligators or rattlesnakes, both of which hibernate in these regions until the beginning of May. I ultimately came to the conclusion that, if the *St. Charles* (such was the name of our boat) took fire, or burst her boiler, the most reasonable and promising chance of safety would be to seize a life-belt, to plunge into the water and make for the jungle, where, perched on the branch of a tree, I might await with all the fortitude at my command the mode and the hour of deliverance. On retiring to rest for the night, having made sure of a life-belt (and one is placed in every berth to be ready for the worst), I speedily forgot my forebodings in the blessed sleep "which slid into my soul." Next afternoon, safely landed at the pretty but inhospitable city of Montgomery (only inhospitable as far as its principal inn is concerned), I exchanged the perils of the river for the perils of the rail. Let me not be considered an exaggerator or an alarmist. All travelling is in the south more perilous than it is anywhere else. The "reason why" is difficult to tell, on any other supposition than that the climate is too relaxing to the body and too stimulating to the brain of the Anglo-Saxon races, and that they become reckless and careless in consequence. But I must leave this point for the consideration of physiologists, assuring them that, like the shake of Lord Burleigh's head in the play, "there is something in it," and proceed with my story.

After leaving Montgomery, and travelling all night through the long, weary, and apparently illimitable pine forests of Georgia, in the upper branches of which the night wind made a perpetual moaning, our train arrived at nine in the morning in the beautiful little city of Augusta. Here an hour was allowed us for breakfast, and hither the electric telegraph conveyed to us from the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers the announcement of one of the most heart-rending steam-boat calamities that had ever occurred, even in southern waters. The newspapers put into our hands at breakfast narrated the circumstances in the curtest, driest, and baldest manner; but I learned the details afterwards from a variety of sources. These details, doubtless, made a stronger impression on my mind than they might otherwise have done, from the strange presentiment of evil which I had experienced on the river, and from the similarity of some of the circumstances that actually occurred to those which my fancy had conjured up on the lovely moonlight evening when our vessel had pierced the silent wildernesses of "the beautiful river." Before leaving the "Battle House" at Mobile I noticed a large steamer at the Levée called the *Eliza Battle*, and wondered whether she were so named after one of the Battle family, from whom the Battle House, or hotel, had taken its appellation. This elegant steamer, a floating palace, as most of these river boats are, was suddenly discovered to be on fire in her voyage from Mobile up the Tombigbee. She had a large freight of dry goods, provisions, and groceries, which she was taking up to the plantations in part payment of the cotton bales which she had brought down; and upwards of fifty passengers, of whom about twenty were women and children. How the fire originated is not known; but, as already narrated, the night was intensely cold, and water spilled upon the deck froze almost immediately. Large icicles hung in the inside, and oozed through the woodwork of the paddle-boxes; and even the negro stokers, who fed the furnaces with wood, were cold at their work. The machinery, furnaces, and boilers of these boats are on the lower deck, open to all the winds of heaven, and are not inclosed like the machinery of English boats; so that, even in feeding the furnaces with logs of greasy pine and looking at a roaring fire, the workmen may feel cold. Whether the negroes piled on the wood too fiercely and overheated the funnel, or whether sparks from the chimney fell on some of the more combustible freight upon the lower deck, is not, and possibly never will be, known; but at one hour after midnight the fearful cry of "Fire!" was raised in the *Eliza Battle*. The flames made rapid progress, and all

efforts to extinguish or subdue them were unavailing. Amid the shrieks and frantic prayers of agonised women—some moved out of their beds at a moment's notice, and rushing on to the deck in their night-clothes, some of them grasping their terrified little children by the hand, or clasping them to their bosoms, ready to plunge into the river, as the less fearful of the two forms of death which menaced them—the voice of the Captain was heard giving orders, and urging all the passengers to keep to the ship. In one minute he promised to run her ashore among the trees. Husbands consoled their wives with the hope of safety; and all the passengers, male or female, tacitly or openly agreed that the Captain was right, and that their only chance of safety lay in obedience to his orders. The Captain was at his post. The wheel obeyed his hand, and in less than a minute the ship was aground on the river-bank, her upper deck high amid the branches of the oaks, cotton-wood, and cypress. How it was managed my informants could not tell, but in a few minutes between forty and fifty human creatures—white and black, free and slave, male and female, young and old—were perched upon the strongest boughs to the leeward of the flames, a motley and a miserable company. Soon after, the burning vessel drifted down the stream with the bodies of many of the passengers and of the negro crew; how many—none at that time could tell, nor have I ever been able to ascertain. And then a new horror became visible and palpable, and grew more horrible every hour. In this desolate and deplorable situation the tender women and children, without clothes to shelter them, were exposed to the freezing, pitiless, searching, breath of a "norther," the coldest wind that blows. Some of them were so weak that strong-handed and kind-hearted men stripped themselves of their under garments to cover their fairer fellow-sufferers; or tied women and children—by stockings, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, and other contrivances—to the branches, lest their limbs, benumbed by the cold, should be unable to perform their offices, and they should drop, like lumps of inanimate matter, from the trees into the watery swamp below. Hour after hour, until daylight, they remained in this helpless condition, anxiously looking for assistance. They listened to every sound on the water, with the faint hope that it might prove to be the paddles of an approaching steam-boat coming to their deliverance; or the flashing oar of a row-boat from some neighbouring plantation whose owner had heard of their calamity and was hastening to the rescue. Even the cry of a water-bird gave them courage, lest the bird perchance might have been startled by an approaching boat; but no boat appeared. There was no help within call. The cold, pitiless stars shone out upon their misery. The night wind rustled and shook the dead leaves of last year upon the trees; and the ripple of the river, flowing as calmly to the sea as if human hearts were not breaking, and precious human lives ebbing away upon its dreary banks, were the only sounds audible, except their own prayers and lamentations, and the wailing cry of a young child dying in its mother's arms. After a couple of hours, one little baby, frozen to death, dropped from the hands of its young mother, too benumbed to hold it. It fell into the swamp below, and was lost from sight. After another short interval, the mother also fell from the tree into the same dismal swamp, alongside of her child. A husband, who had tied himself to a tree and held his wife and child close to his bosom, discovered that both wife and child were dead with cold, and kept kissing their lifeless forms for hours until he, too, felt his hands powerless to hold them, and they dropped from his nerveless grasp into the same cold receptacle. And when morning at last dawned upon their sufferings it was found by the sad survivors, on counting their numbers, that twenty-eight were missing, and had only escaped the fearful but quick death of fire to perish by the still more fearful, because more lingering, death of cold. Surely in all the annals of shipwreck there has seldom occurred a more affecting incident than this!

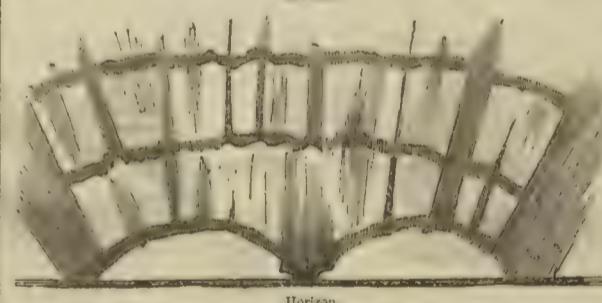
With this story in full possession of all my sympathies, I saw but little of the landscape between Augusta and Charleston—nothing but a wilderness of pine-trees—amid which, every time the engine stopped to take in water, I could hear the low wind moaning and sighing. Pine-trees—nothing but pine-trees—such is the landscape of Georgia and the Carolinas.

C. M.

SPLENDID AURORA BOREALIS.

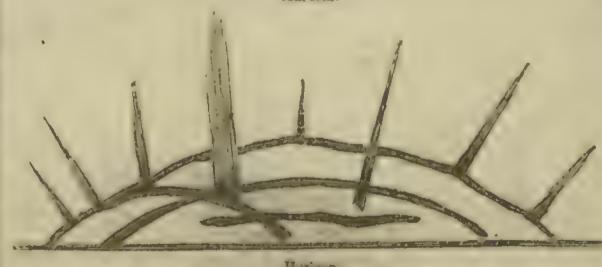
THE Aurora Borealis of the 9th instant was almost as magnificent as the displays of 1847 and 1848. It commenced at 9h. 50m. p.m., with two intense masses of orange-coloured lights, the one near the W. and the other near the E. horizon; an arch shot across the sky and united these masses, and soon after curtains formed, and coruscations sprang up indiscriminately from E. to W., with fainter and more diffused flashings extending quite to the zenith. The changes were so rapid that it was difficult to sketch the outline before an alteration took place. At 9h. 20m. there were three arches, the basal one having two spans: strong masses of

9h. 20m.



light proceeded from each extremity and from the centre, but no coruscations issued from the uppermost arch; five minutes later the basal arch had only one span, and the middle only of the centre arch was visible. 9h. 31m. a mass of light rose under Cassiopeia to the altitude of the Pleiades; from this altitude to that of Cassiopeia the sky was free of aurora. The streams drew towards a point S. of the zenith, yet did not reach within ten degrees of the position on the magnetic meridian to which the dipping-needle points. 9h. 36m., the *Times*, Friday, April 9, 1858, could be plainly read by the light of the phenomenon. 9h. 51m., some fine curtains. 10h. 8m., an ill-defined arch, formed of curtains, extended from Orion to under and just north of Vega. The upper edge reached Epsilon Cassiopeiae. Within the arch the sky was not darker than elsewhere. The coruscations dimmed the stars. 10h. 58m., two arches, the upper arch having twice the span of the lower one; they both rose from the same spot, in W., the one terminating in N., and the other in E. 11h. 0m., coruscations extended ten degrees beyond Gemini; others reached Polaris and Vega; the arch in N. confused; the sky cloudless except a black streak, one degree wide, which, in the form of a double arch, stretched along the horizon from S.E. to S.S.W. at an altitude of ten degrees; this arch lasted till 3 a.m. 11h. 45m., a single arch, with a thickened portion E. of the apex. 12h. 10m., the upper edge of the arch crossed Procyon, Capella, and Delta Cassiopeiae, the lower edge touching Alpha Persei. 12h. 41m., Capella and Cassiopeia were both above the arch; a coruscation passed through Capella, and another through the Crab nebula. 12h. 51m., a splendid

12h. 50m.



coruscation passed through Beta Aurigae, extending to Alpha Ursae Majoris. 12h. 50m., again three arches; beneath the upper ones, and crossing the smaller one, was a linear black mass. From this time up to 4 a.m. the aurora gradually faded away. No arch visible after 1h. 30m. The coruscations all moved westerly. There was a great similarity between the E. and W. extremities. During the display there was strong positive electricity, and the magnetic needle much disturbed; at 3 a.m. on the 10th it was one degree from its ordinary position. The wind was brisk from E.N.E., with frost.

Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham,

April 10, 1858.

E. J. LOWE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of that sort of mesmeric trance which seemed to have fallen on persons Parliamentary has been shaken off within the last week or so, and members have begun to be rather more characteristic, so that, on the whole, the proceedings, if not overwhelmingly brilliant, have presented more salient points than they have done since the last Ministerial crisis. Glancing back in the order of time, one cannot help noticing that incidental discovery of the utter absence of any Reform Bill in the archives of Lord Palmerston's Government, which we owe to Mr. Thomas Duncombe. A wonderful man is the perennial member for Finsbury. Shut your eyes, and, but for a very slight tremulousness of the voice, you would be certain that you were listening to the Tom Duncombe (no one calls him Tom now) of twenty years ago. How many a similar revelation have those pungent witticisms of his jerked out of many a reluctant Minister; for, contrary to the usual style of jokers of jokes, his funny sayings always go right to the heart of the matter in hand, and, swift and brilliant as the lightning, they are equally scathing. On this occasion he made a Parliamentary cannon off Lord Palmerston on Lord John, and then pocketed Mr. Disraeli. It is not every man that in a speech of ten minutes could have made such hits at the three leaders of the House. Talking of Finsbury, it ought not be omitted that the other member for that borough has vindicated his reputation for historical knowledge and research, which it had been shamefully attempted to laugh away merely because he could not remember which of two distinguished persons some hundreds of years ago was a Lord Mayor and which a blacksmith—a very venial error; and he only made a mistake which is not impossible to occur even out of the middle ages.

Some congratulation ought to be offered to Lord Elcho. A week or two ago that noble Lord received some newspaper hints—by no means too gentle—with regard to his ways and doings in Parliament, and the writers had the hardihood to insinuate that his Lordship was a bore, if nothing worse. Whether it is cause or effect we cannot pretend to say; but this week his Lordship has come out in the pleasant, jocose style, to an extent which is quite startling. On one evening he made so decided a hit in that line that on a succeeding one he made a short speech which was one continued fire of more or less jokes; but, like all continuations of good things, from "Paradise Regained" down to "The Mysteries of London," the second effort was by no means equal to its predecessor, and it is probable his Lordship will return to his normal manner of sententiousness.

The present Government is certainly fortunate in its law officers. Of the Lord Chancellor we have before spoken in the terms which general opinion justifies. The Attorney-General, with some trifling defects as a debater, is admittedly one of the ablest men at the bar, and he possesses a weight in Parliament, in his peculiar department, which his tendencies as a law reformer have gained for him as much as his high professional position. The Solicitor-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, is a remarkable instance of a combination of merit and good fortune. It is no small distinction to have acquired the rank of Solicitor-General at the early age of thirty-nine; but that distinction is considerably enhanced by the circumstance that it is justified by the position of the gentleman who has attained to it in every respect. From his very first admission to the Bar, Sir Hugh Cairns obtained a considerable practice, which increased until he had reached the point of being the third leading counsel at the Chancery Bar. During the time he has been in Parliament (since 1852) he has always taken a most judicious course; he has not spoken often, and when he spoke it was on occasions when he had a right to be listened to, even if he did not speak well; but the fact being that he spoke exceedingly well, that he caught the right Parliamentary style, and improved it by his singularly gentlemanly demeanour, he assumed a *status* in the House which, added to his professional standing, hardly left Lord Derby a choice when he was appointing his law officers but to give Sir Hugh Cairns the Solicitor-Generalship. Then, again, there is the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who, barring a slight accent, is a speaker of singular clearness, ease, and force, reminding one extremely of the style of Lord Lyndhurst; and who, having spoken only once or twice, has quietly assumed such a position in the House as ought to belong to one who is practically Minister for Scotland. To be sure, he did not gratify either of the contending parties, Scotch and Irish, who were engaged in the noisy debate on the affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland; but the remarks here made apply only to the Parliamentary aptitude displayed by the Lord Advocate, who has never had a seat in the Legislature until now.

With a glance at the restlessness of the ex-Attorney-General for Ireland, who sits prominently on the front Opposition bench, all night and every night, and speaks on every subject; and another at the comparative quietude of Mr. Gladstone, who seems resting after the labour of producing two thousand pages of Homeric criticism; and mentioning that one of the most interesting speeches of the week—after that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Budget—was made by Lord Clarence Paget, whose success, however, appears to have given him a fit of fidgetiness ever since; we will turn from these desultory jottings to a consideration of the great event of the legislative week—the financial statement.

It must have been a nervous business for Mr. Disraeli. The recollection of the results of his last Budget, the consciousness of failure with regard to the India Bill, and the certainty that a mistake in this his renewed effort to deal with finance would be not only the ruin of his Government but his own political extinction, would have been enough to try the moral stamina of any man, without the additional difficulty of a large deficiency of revenue to supply. And, truth to say, almost, if not altogether, for the first time since he has been a power in the House, Mr. Disraeli was nervous. It is a terrible ordeal to go through is the silent criticism of the eyes of 250 members in front of you, and the eager expectation of about the same number behind you, whose fate as a dominant party is hanging on your success or failure at that moment. His voice was calm, but his delivery very slow and measured, as Mr. Disraeli, disdaining figures of speech even in his opening sentences, dashed at once into figures of arithmetic. The first encouragement he got was from the grinning reception the Opposition gave to a hit he made at a supporter of his own (who believes he ought to have been Solicitor-General) for his advocacy of the exorbitant demands for compensation of the proctors in the extinguished Ecclesiastical Courts; but the shudder, the flutter, and the almost groan, with which the announcement that the charge for the expenditure of the year was some sixty-eight millions rather dashed him again; and it was with visible effort that he got out the amount of deficit which had to be supplied, and which set the House into a buzz of conversation for five minutes. His ratiocination on the principles on which national incumbrances ought to be paid off was rather doubtfully received, because there seemed in it a tendency to the imposition of taxes, which was unpleasant; but when he reached the climax, by stating that, after all his fine reasoning, he meant to adopt the very simple plan of postponing payment, there was some-

thing so comic in the result of so much laboured argument that a burst of laughter relieved the anxieties and curiosity of members, which had been worked up to the highest pitch. When his equally elaborate dallying with the question of the Income-tax—which left one in doubt even in the very sentence which was meant to announce that that impost was to be left untouched—reached its culminating point, he had got the House with him; and his ornate compliments to the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone, and his resolve to adhere to the pledge given by the Minister of Finance in 1853—although received by that gentleman in the attitude he always assumes when Budgets are being delivered, namely, with arms folded, legs stretched out, hat pulled over the eyes, and a general air of contemptuous inattention, varied by an occasional yawn—yet it was clear that he had got rid of his most dangerous critic, and that as a whole his scheme was safe. His manner then changed, and he laughed the equalisation of the duty on spirits through, using, apparently unconsciously, but probably with the refinement of art, words in reference to his argument which were ludicrous in connection with the subject, such as “the proposition being received in a cordial spirit,” “giving a stimulus to the trade,” and calling Irish members—the question being whisky—“high-spirited gentlemen.” On the whole, the speech was a masterly one, most artistically managed, varied in style, and admirably adapted in all its parts to the peculiarity of each of the subjects with which he had to deal. The demeanour was perfect—neither too submissive nor too confident; the successes of the moment were treated with moderation; and when there was any danger of verging on failure there was a ready, but scarcely visible, promptitude in edging away from the shoals and getting into safer sailing water, which was exceedingly skilful and ingenious. Altogether, one is inclined to say that, judging by the test of careful critical examination of its adaptation of the various parts to the whole, and its gradual evolution of strong points at the right moment, combined with an accurate measurement from time to time of the tone and temper of the House, it is the very ablest speech which Mr. Disraeli has ever made. Into the policy which it enunciated this is not the place to enter; and it may suffice to say that, after the usual fire of brief criticism had ceased, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to reply, he was radiant with satisfaction, and his countenance seemed to be cleared of that anxious, heavy cloud which has brooded over it ever since his return to office. His feelings must have been something like those of a commander of a storm-beaten ship when his vessel has fairly weathered Cape Horn. With the India Bill dissected into resolutions and the Budget safe, the way is clear for the Government until next spring—a matter which yet hung in the balance when Mr. Disraeli rose to make his financial statement at a quarter to five o'clock on Monday.

EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF ART.

The fifth annual exhibition of paintings by artists of the French school was opened to private view on Wednesday at the elegant little gallery, 120, Pall-mall. The works exhibited are 172 in number, and include specimens of most of the artists of distinction of the present day, and many of whom owe their reputation with the mass of the British public to this exhibition.

One of the first who commands our attention is Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, who indulges in a quieter vein than is sometimes her wont, in the little picture entitled “The Plough” (7). The plough is a plain, old-fashioned one, drawn by two oxen, seen in a three-quarter view from behind. The animals strain lustily at their work as they travel up the canvas; and the ploughman, leaning forward on the handle of the plough, bears his full share of the labour, the soil being evidently a heavy one. A dozen stray birds follow the team, picking up worms, &c., which they relish mightily—altogether a lively group, in a cool-toned landscape. The sky, perhaps, would be the letter for a little more show of air, for not a cloud chequers the blue sky, nor do we observe any indication of that moist atmospheric medium which would be inseparable from such a locality. The other picture by this admirable artist is a capital portraiture of “Barbaro” (8), a favourite sporting-dog, as he sits lording it in the old outhouse appropriated to him, and looking defiant and suspicious at every comer. The study is full of life and truth; executed with a bold, powerful brush, without the slightest attempt to enhance its attractions of adventitious aids.

Mlle. Juliette Bonheur, a sister of the great animal-painter, distinguishes herself in a somewhat similar line: her group of “Turkeys” (5) is a careful transcript from originals running about a field in the homestead: they want only that wonderful character and individuality with which Rosa invests all her rural pets.

T. Couture, a pupil of Paul Delaroche and Gros, and who received the first-class medal in *genre historique* in 1841, and in history in 1848, besides the first-class medal at the Universal Exhibition of 1855, is an artist of considerable merit in the higher walks of art. His large picture entitled “The Disconsolate” (30) consists of a single figure, that of a female, who, sitting undraped on a bank, with her sable garments carelessly cast aside, seems lost in grief, her head turned away from the spectator, and pressing convulsively against her hand. The modelling of the figure is finely executed, the limbs well rounded, and with a correct eye to anatomy. It is seen in a sombre light, and the shades struck us as a little too black, but at a distance this is not so apparent; and the general effect is that which might result from a careful study of the living model, with an appreciative recollection of Ludovico Carracci. This artist's other picture (29) is in a different vein: it is that of an “Italian Shepherd,” who is offering up his prayers before a roadside crucifix (29).

Any Scheffer is another artist of the historical or poetic school, who deservedly ranks high in French art. He exhibits two works—(130) “Marguerite at the Fountain,” and (140) “Faust holding the Poisoned Cup,” both of which evince great thought, and a suggestive sentiment in accordance with the subject. But the treatment, to our notion, savours too much of the coldness of the modern German school; and the colouring is pale and ineffective. The air-drawn vision of Faust's evil genius, in the last-named picture, is skilfully thrown in, so slightly and cunningly as at first glance to be not remarked.

It is, however, in *genre*, the homely domestic *genre* of the Flemish school, that the French artists of the present day most distinguish themselves, and admirable specimens of this class abound in the exhibition before us. Frere justly takes precedence in this walk, with his scenes in humble life, so charmingly conceived, and executed with such *finesse*. What quiet yet speaking character is in “The Three Children Shelling Peas” (59)! and what marvellous cool liquid light fills every nook and cranny in the old rambling apartment! “The Gleaner Boy” (62), with his broad-brimmed straw hat, lighted up by the scorching evening sun, is a gem of thought and handiwork; and even “The Little Epicure” (63), so joyously engrossed in the fascinations of his raspberry tart, has a vein of poetry running through him.

Meissonier adheres generally to single-figure subjects; which, without the aid of incident or accessory, are rather difficult matters to make much of; and we really think he would do well to emerge occasionally into a larger and more populous world. Still, “The Study” (108), showing us a gentleman reading at a window, sitting in an old-fashioned arm-chair, with his leg crossed over his knee, is a great work of its kind: for repose, for high finish, and for the air thrown around the figure, it is of an excellence hardly to be surpassed.

We have now glanced only at some of the principal works, which, if we mistake not, will prove the leading attractions of the present exhibition. We cannot go into further detail at present, but shall revisit the French Gallery at an early opportunity.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, just opened, though upon the whole an agreeable and creditable display, is not, in some respects, so striking as many of its recent predecessors. There are, for instance, fewer of those large, showy cartoons, emulating the peculiar qualities of oil-painting, which have delighted the million, but divided the opinions of critics in former years. On the other hand, the exhibitors, restricting themselves to the more legitimate province of their art, appear to have cultivated it with judgment and feeling, and to have employed it successfully upon congenial themes—landscape and still-life subjects entering largely into the account, with a fair sprinkling of domestic incident and character studies. In point of execution we observe with satisfaction a more general and painstaking use of the genuine resources of water-colour painting, to the exclusion of extraneous and questionable aids, and more especially a more sparing resort to that most objectionable trick of cutting and hacking the surface of the paper for the high lights which has been too largely employed by certain reckless competitors for public admiration. This is cheering to a certain extent, but it does not supply all the requirements for a great and instructive exhibition upon which we might congratulate the art and artists of the country. Let us not deny the too palpable fact that there is a great dearth of creative fancy amongst our water-colour artists, a great deficiency of that free and masterly drawing which marks the hand of true genius, and for which the great painters in the best periods were always distinguished. In exchange for these prime qualities of excellence, we have occasionally a wonderful exhibition of technic skill in minute details of surface treatment; but the exchange is not one upon which we are disposed to congratulate the practitioners of the art or its patrons. However, to the collection as it is, commencing with some of the more prominent works.

H. Warren, the president, exhibits three pieces, only one of which is of imposing dimensions. The subject (182) is the “Song of the Georgian Maiden,” from Moore's “Light of the Harem;” and its treatment involves a numerous group of figures and a lavish display of colour in all the tints of the rainbow. The principal figure is that of the “lovely Georgian maid,” who,

With voluptuous wildness, flings
Her snowy hand across the strings;

but her attitude is as exaggerated as her face is expressionless. Nourmahal, with her face veiled, with the exception of one eye “to do its best in witchery,” stands in the background, an ineffective figure. Selim and his Court are surrounded by various objects of Oriental splendour—jewels, shawls, &c.—upon the production of which the artist has bestowed uncommon pains, and with a result fully commensurate. A small sketch, by the same hand (157), “The Lingerer by the Sweet Nile,” representing a camel come to drink, is poetically suggestive, with a fine depth of chiaroscuro.

L. Haghe, the vice-president, next claims our notice with five group-subjects, exhibiting his well-known practical appreciation of dramatic effects, and careful realisation of accessories. 64, “The Drinking Song,” is a version, *à la Teniers*, of Cassio's celebrated drinking scene in “Othello.” 85, “The Spy,” is a bustling incident—that of a spy who has just been captured and brought into the presence of the Archbishop at Salzburg. The head of the latter exhibits firmness and dignity; the former, with his square-built figure, and rough sandy hair, is as ill-looking a dog as one would expect to see in a Victoria melodrama. 172, “The Drill,” is another amusing production, somewhat after the manner of Teniers, showing the interior of a guardroom, with a dog going through his exercise, with a cane instead of a musket. The remaining two pieces give us glimpses of the interior of the fine old Church of St. Mark at Venice. The largest (No. 195) represents the transept as it appeared on the occasion of the triumphal procession of the great General Carnagnole after the victory of Macalo (May, 1423). Here the Byzantine dome rises high above in the midst, pierce all round with small lunette windows, through which the sun rays flash, lighting up the colossal mosaic and other designs which cover the walls;—altogether a highly effective and somewhat original version of one of the architectural marvels of the world.

J. H. Mole, amidst several minor efforts, develops his amplest resource in a work of considerable dimensions, entitled (73) “Good News.” This is not the first time by many hundreds that the village postman has been called in to supply the materials for a picture; and we can hardly expect the utmost ingenuity of art to represent him under any very novel or striking conditions. The chief peculiarity here is in the scene being laid in Scotland, which gives the artist a good opportunity for displaying his skill, in the representation of fleecy hosiery, tweeds, and other materials. Unfortunately, however, this is indulged in to such an extent as to divert attention from the faces of the actors in the scene; and, more unfortunately still, when these come to be scrutinised they are found wanting—insipid, conventional, and “made up.” The good papa is too obviously trying to look happy (the model had tried, perhaps, before the glass); the other figures overact the spontaneous excitement of the pleasurable moment; whilst the postman, stopping to look for another letter for the daughter, is, *de trop*, destroying the unity of interest.

Henry Tidey is a rustic female figure, entitled (46) “Idleness,” which exhibits considerable cleverness, both in the conception and execution. The attitude, as well as every look of the face, is that of sheer *insouciance*; and the costume betrays just enough of the slattern, without being unpicturesque. In the colouring there is a happy freedom from that excess of gaudiness which we have to complain of in some others; but the flesh modelling, though successful in the face, is defective in the hand. This, by the way, is a fault which we have to remark as too common with draughtsmen of the present day, and, indeed, at all times, except in the very highest order of talent. The same artist has another and larger work (135), “A Field-day in the Last Century,” and a very pretty field-day too—the order of the day being no other than a picnic in a secluded spot, in a wide and well-wooded domain, when, the substantials having been disposed of, wine and small-talk kill the idle hour. The gay gallants and fair damsels are equipped in the style of our ancestors a century ago, and flirt and simper after the courtly manner of the Grandison family. The painting is very careful and conscientious.

We cannot speak favourably of C. H. Weigall's scene from “She Stoops to Conquer” (155), representing the scene in which Marlow falls at the knees of Miss Hardcastle, and protests himself really in love with her. The figures are of a very homely caste, and we miss both the wit and beauty attributed to the young lady, and the “diffidence and confusion” asserted by her admirer: the old gentlemen coming from behind the screen are the merest similitudes of the “heavy fathers” of the stage. In short, in no respect is the humour of our immortal Goldsmith translated in this attempt.

Another subject from the works of the same great poet and moralist we find capitally treated by W. H. Kearney—in (No. 212) “The Vicar of Wakefield Family Picture.” We all know the passage where the amiable head of a weak family engages the services of the travelling limner who paints likenesses at fifteen shillings a head, in order that they may not be outdone by their neighbours the Flambroughs; and the family picture which is produced in consequence upon so vast a scale as to force it to remain a fixture, leaning against the kitchen wall. The artist has given a new version of that picture, in a manner which evinces a lively appreciation of the spirit of the author. Of course a little latitude is permissible, and has been claimed. The good vain wife is not represented attitudinising as a Venus, but sitting in grim substantiality for her portrait; and we almost wish that the artist had conscientiously seen proper to make that honest, good-humoured countenance a

shade less homely than it here appears. Sophia and Olivia, in fancy arcadian costume, are decidedly pretty and naïve; Moses, in his hat and feather, a sturdy little fellow, with the jaunty air of a spoiled child; whilst the poor vicar, dressed in canonicals, with one of the books of his Whistonian controversy in his hand, wears the listless smile of one who is easily pleased with small matters. But the best bit of the picture is the travelling painter himself, with his heavy vulgar figure, equipped in square-cut blue coat, top-boots, and periwig, and his professional make-up and self-satisfied air, as he glances at his sitter, and mechanically fills in her outline. The picture in all respects is a clever one, and will bear studying. In the handling of the colours the various surfaces are sufficiently characterised, but without any attempt at over-elaboration.

Here we close for the present with only a passing word of acknowledgment of E. E. Warren's wonderful effort of leafeage (207); the pleasing landscapes and sea-pieces of Rowbotham, Whymper, Philp, Bennett, Vacher, Fahey, and others; a bit of quaint mediæval pageantry by Corbould (218), some fair genre subjects by Morin, and some highly-finished Chinese-like beauties by Bouvier.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

The arrangement of the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists at the Egyptian Hall is now complete, and the room presents a very attractive and cheerful appearance. Some observations we made in the course of a former brief notice, questioning the necessity for this establishment of female independence and exclusiveness in art, have called forth rejoinders and explanations from several correspondents who, we must admit, make out a very fair *prima facie* case in behalf of the ladies. It is alleged that the old-established exhibiting societies either wholly exclude female artists or admit them to an extent wholly inadequate to their requirements; whilst none allow the favoured few admitted to have any share either in the management or profits of the concern. Add to this that the works of female artists are to a great extent of a special class, and so small in dimensions as to run the risk of being lost amidst the more obtrusive claims of a general collection, and the occasion and purpose of a distinct exhibition appear to be satisfactorily established. In proof of the alacrity with which the opportunity thus afforded has been accepted by those to whom it was offered, it would suffice to state that two hundred and seventy-two female artists take part in this second annual exhibition of the society, contributing in all nearly six hundred works; and that a very large number has been refused admission, owing to want of space in the gallery to accommodate them.

Of course, a large proportion of the performances of these lady-artists are wanting in some of the technical essentials which mark the works of their male competitors, who enjoy more favourable opportunities for study; many of them, indeed, are little more than sketches, adapted only for the album or scrap-book; but there is a great deal of originality and cleverness even in some of them; whilst, on the other hand, here and there we come across more finished products of a quality which would do no disgrace to the male professional of acknowledged repute. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray (who we regret to learn, was refused admission by both the Water-Colour Societies) is one of the chief contributors, and very beautiful, and we had almost said very masterly, are all her works. Her drawing is correct and firm, her colouring genuine, harmonious, and rich; added to which she invests her characters with a little touch of sentiment which is very pleasing. We commend particularly No. 289, “The Best in the Market,” a woman selling fruit at a shop-door in Rome; No. 341, “The Dawn of Day,” a boy, with beautifully-formed head, playing to the Virgin at daybreak; and No. 237, “A Spanish Girl at Prayer.” Mrs. E. M. Ward, in “The Bath” (47), gives us a clever sketch of the arcana of the nursery at bedtime; but the picture would be the better for a little more finish. “What do you think?” by Mrs. Law, exhibits two ladies enjoying a good gossip. Though hung too high, this picture appears to have some careful detail-work in it. “The Gleaners” (28), by Miss Kate Swift, is a pretty little group. Mrs. J. W. Brown has some landscapes of exquisite character; notably, “An Old Water Mill near Dolgelly” (54). Miss Stoddart also exhibits nice feeling in her sketches from nature in the north. Mrs. Dundas Murray has some honest views of seaports, including a very good one of “The Entrance to Seaham Harbour” (249). Miss Marianne Stone, Lady Becher, Mrs. V. Bartholomew, and Mrs. Matthews are also successful contributors in landscape, or flower and fruit subjects. Amongst the drawings we may point to a sprightly series of “Scenes from the Life of a Female Artist” (379), by Miss F. A. Claxton; to some “Pen and Ink Sketches” (385), by “A Lady” (the lady, we believe, of a distinguished Royal Academician); to “The Shumanite's Son” (380), by Miss Fraser; and to “Roman Antiquities” (388), by the late Mrs. John Thornewill, in proof of the proficiency of the lady-artists in this important department.

A MOORISH BATH AT TUNIS.

For the accompanying Illustration and the annexed descriptive details we are indebted to James Jefferis, Esq., LL.B., New College, London:—

A bath in Bond-street is pleasant enough: nothing seems wanting to luxurious enjoyment. He who thinks so, however, has not tried a Moorish bath at Tunis. Let me picture one, and the sanitary process going on within. The day was hot; the narrow streets were burning in the glare of noon. The prospect of a hot bath was not very inviting, but I entered. Passing through a narrow, paved court, just wide enough to avoid collision with two or three idle smokers who were lounging there, I opened the door of the first apartment. It was tolerably lofty, with few pretences to architectural beauty, and certainly without any claims to pre-Raphaelite decoration. In the centre was an apparatus for the manufacture of coffee. All round it was a raised platform, covered with mats, on which lay several bathers in a state of profound repose. They looked like mummies with their ceremonies lately washed. I was speedily inducted into the bath-toilet, which consisted merely of a rough particoloured garment bound round the loins. The floor being sloppy with condensed steam, I was mounted on a rickety pair of wooden clogs, and led scuffling along from this outer apartment, through two others of increasing heat, to a third, where the thermometer stood at 160 degrees. It was filled with vapour, which curled round in little eddies at the dome-like roof and disappeared through two or three round holes, made for the double purpose of light and ventilation. The heat was almost too much for my cool Saxon blood. I thought I should be introduced to the mysteries of fainting for the first time in my life. However, that sensation speedily went, but left me in a condition of the utmost languor. I perspired profusely at every pore, and began to entertain serious doubts whether all the fat I possessed would not join the oleaginous mixture floating around. There were several others in this gloomy den, and it was some relief to watch the marvellous proceedings which were taking place in the effort to make them clean. Soon my own turn came. The bath attendant conducted me with a most encouraging smile, which I vainly endeavoured to return, to a kind of block, in the second room, on which I was told to lay myself down. He was a strange-looking fellow, stripped to the cloth round his middle. His skin was smooth as a chestnut, and his plump figure made you enter into very unpleasant calculations of the probable time required for boiling a man alive. Judging from appearances, the process must have been tolerably near completion with him. Meanwhile his capacity for exertion was something wonderful, and he afforded himself a curious entertainment at my expense. He rubbed, and pinched, and pulled, and pummelled every limb and joint of my body, until it became a serious question whether I should have any of myself left. He knelt upon my stomach, so that I could hardly breathe; wrenched my arms and legs until the possibility of the separation of the ball-and-socket joint protruded itself painfully upon the imagination. Having been thus pinched, and poked, and pressed sufficiently, this geyser of the bath lathered me from head to foot, and then took in hand a coarse stringy affair, like a huge glove, with which he proceeded to scrub me with the most lively animation. The amount of matter he managed to peel off the crust of the body is certainly surprising. Lovers of the bath say the flakes which come off are the various impurities of the skin. I am myself impressed with the conviction that not a little of



SKETCHES IN ALGERIA.—MADAME LUCE AND HER MONITORS.

the skin itself, the veritable necessary epidermis, is got rid of by this operation. For a day or two after such a bath one feels acutely sensible to changes in the atmosphere. Having been well soosed in cool water, the bracing effect of which was highly agreeable, I was conducted to the next room, and softly wiped and dried by another attendant. This done, he wrapped me up from head to foot in a succession of soft towels, and led me to the outer apartment, the air of which seemed very like that of an icehouse, where I sank exhausted upon a divan (see Sketch), and was carefully covered up. And now commenced a state which many have attempted to describe, but have attempted only to fail. It was ecstatic enjoyment: it was Elysium. Nothing seemed wanting to perfect bliss, but the thought, which would obtrude itself with painful force, that I could not lie there for ever. I lay somewhat less than an hour in a state of dreamy repose, when an attendant brought a cup of delicious mocha. It was the essence of coffee, and revived me sufficiently to be alive

to external impressions. Then it was that several considerations indicated the absolute necessity of returning to the outer world; so, after dressing and paying my gratuity to the keeper of the bagnio, I emerged into the comparatively cool atmosphere of the streets, and wended my way to the hotel. *Sis transit*

lands they plundered affected her fierce sons. The women had even less refinement than their Eastern sisters, and, degraded into the position of menials or slaves, had none of that social or political influence which the harem in the East often possesses.

In the Number of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Jan. 2, 1858, we gave a Sketch of a Moorish Girls' School, with some interesting particulars of the pious and noble-minded foundress, Madame Luce. We now give from the same source—the Sketch-book of a Recent Tourist—an Illustration of some of the elder pupils being instructed by Madame Luce to act as mistresses and instruct the younger ones. The necessity for this assistance is obvious, there being now more than a hundred scholars, whose ages range from four to seventeen years: they are taught to work, to embroider, to read and write French and Arabic, and the elements of arithmetic and geography. Madame Luce's social experiment, we are pleased to find, is progressing most satisfactorily.

ALGERIA: MDME. LUCE AND HER SCHOOL FOR MONITORS.

EDUCATION among the daughters of the Moslem everywhere is almost a nullity. The commonest domestic offices, such as are required in that laborious drudge the British "maid-of-all-work," are all that the Mahommedan lord of creation asks for in the help meet for him. In Algeria Saracenic civilisation had died away during ages of strife and turbulence and piracy, and no softening influences from the Christian

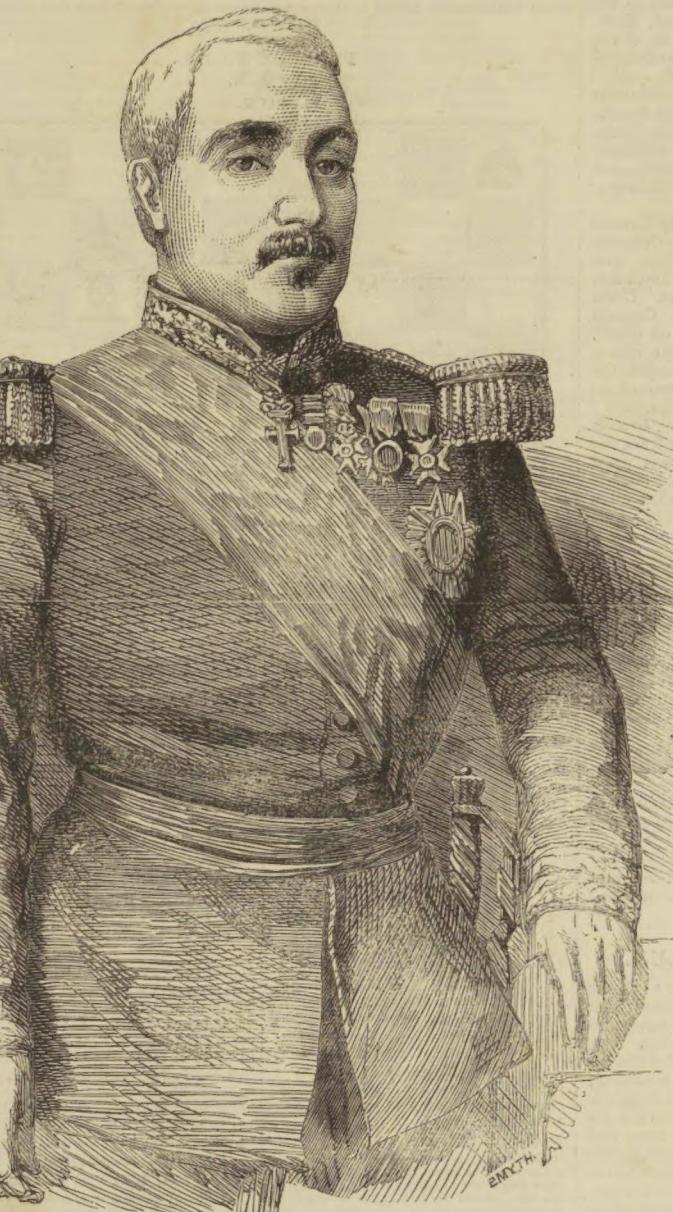


A MOORISH BATH AT TUNIS.

MARSHAL PELISSIER, DUKE OF MALAKOFF.

The distinguished soldier who has been appointed by the Emperor Napoleon Ambassador to this country first saw the light in the *petite* town of Maromme, in Normandy, on the 6th of November, 1794. When very young he was sent to Brussels to become a pupil in the Lyceum of that town, where he remained until 1814, when he entered the artillery school of La Flèche, and, soon after, the famous Ecole Militaire of St. Cyr. After passing the necessary examinations, on the 18th March, 1815, two days before Napoleon entered Paris on his return from the Isle of Elba, he was attached to the artillery of the King's household, with the rank of Sous-Lieutenant, from which, only a fortnight after, he had to exchange into the 57th of the Line, one of the regiments of the army assembled by the Emperor on the Rhine as a menace to Germany, but which was never called into action during the Hundred Days. Upon the second restoration of Louis XVIII., when nearly one-half of the French troops were disbanded, Pelissier, with many other officers, was unemployed; but he availed himself of this leisure to improve his knowledge of military science so successfully that upon the formation of a new staff of the army, called the Corps d'Etat Major, he was admitted to it by competitive examination. He now slowly rose in the service, and by the time the French army was ordered into Spain, to do duty for the Holy Alliance and the house of Bourbon, he had become an Aide-de-Camp. He had here, on the staff of General Grundler, an opportunity to distinguish himself, which he did with so much success that in September, 1823, he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, receiving at the same time from the King of Spain the Order of St. Ferdinand. After his return from Spain he was successively appointed the Aide-de-Camp of Generals Bourke, Vallin, and Ledru des Essarts, and, having been transferred for a short time in 1827 to the infantry of the Royal Guard, was promoted to the rank of Captain in the following year. As such he served, in 1828 and 1829, in the campaign in Greece, and fought with such bravery against the Turks, especially at the celebrated siege of the Castle of Morea, that the cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a gold cross of the Greek, or rather Bavarian, Erlöserorden, or Order of the Saviour, were conferred on him. In 1830 Captain Pelissier accompanied the expedition to Algiers on the staff of General Bourmont; and when the chief stronghold of the Mediterranean pirates had fallen into the hands of the French he was enrolled Chef de Bataillon, and elevated to the grade of Officer in the Legion of Honour.

It was not, then, until after fifteen years' service that Pelissier entered upon the great field whence all the modern military glories of France have sprung, the chief school of her soldiers, to every one of whom the summit of ambition is to become an "African General." From 1830 to the autumn of 1832 he was actively engaged against the Arabs; but at the end of that period he returned once more to Europe, and became Aide-de-Camp of General Pélot, Commander of the Corps of Observation assembled on the River Maas, during the expedition to Antwerp. After the fall of this place, and the formation of a regular Government in Belgium, Pelissier alternately served in France and in Algeria, and in November, 1839, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Chief of the Staff of the third division of troops in Algeria, under the command of General Schramm. Having again distinguished himself in several important actions, among others in the battle of the Bois des Oliviers, on the 15th of June, 1840, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, he was finally gazetted Colonel and Commander of a regiment, and it was in this capacity that he undertook that famous expedition against a tribe of the Kabyles, the result of which it will be remembered awakened for a moment the indignation of the French Chambers, and rendered the name of Pelissier conspicuous throughout the world. The obloquy heaped upon him on that occasion was in a great measure unjust, as in reality he was no more than a submissive instrument of his superiors. The real circumstances were these. In 1845 Marshal Bugeaud, the Governor-General of Algeria, issued orders to three regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Pelissier, St.



THE DUKE DE MALAKOFF, THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Arnaud, and De l'Admirault, to pursue an irregular army of Kabyles who, under the guidance of an Arab priest, named Bon Maza, had risen against their French conquerors, and proclaimed the Holy War in the Eastern provinces. The danger was imminent, for the insurrection became general. The three regiments, therefore, opened the campaign at once; but Colonel Pelissier's body of troops, owing to the impetuosity of its commander, came up first with the enemy, who proved to be a tribe of the Ouled Riahs, a people living in a fruitful plain called the Dahara, and who for centuries past had been in the habit of seeking refuge from their enemies, and of concealing their *opina spolia*, in the capacious hollows of the rocks which dot their valley. Colonel Pelissier reached this plain about the middle of June, 1845, and the Kabyles, always fighting, retreated before him into the largest of their caverns, the Kantara, where they quietly awaited the coming of the French, firing upon them when they arrived from the recesses of their gloomy lair. To attempt to silence their

guns with artillery or musketry was out of the question, and the commander had, therefore, only the choice of retreating before the enemy, of compelling them to capitulate by cutting off all supplies, or of expelling them from their fastness by violence. To retreat was of course impossible, being directly opposed to the instructions from headquarters; the blockade was impracticable because the Kabyles were amply provisioned; and a lengthened siege would have seriously imperilled the columns of St. Arnaud and De l'Admirault. Nothing, therefore, remained but to drive them from their retreat, *coûte que coûte*. Fire appeared to be the readiest agent for the purpose; the French not doubting for a moment that the tribe upon the first smell of the smoke would surrender, declare themselves vanquished, and vow eternal peace. They were, however, terribly in error. Of above eight hundred of the ill-fated band who took refuge in the caverns not a score survived.

The deed was vehemently reprobated by the European press, and Abd-el-Kader fearfully avenged it in the following year by putting to death three hundred French prisoners; but Marshal Bugeaud, the immediate superior of Colonel Pelissier, justified it with as much warmth as it was stigmatised by others, taking upon himself the entire responsibility of the act, and thus, in a military point of view at least, exonerating Pelissier from all blame.

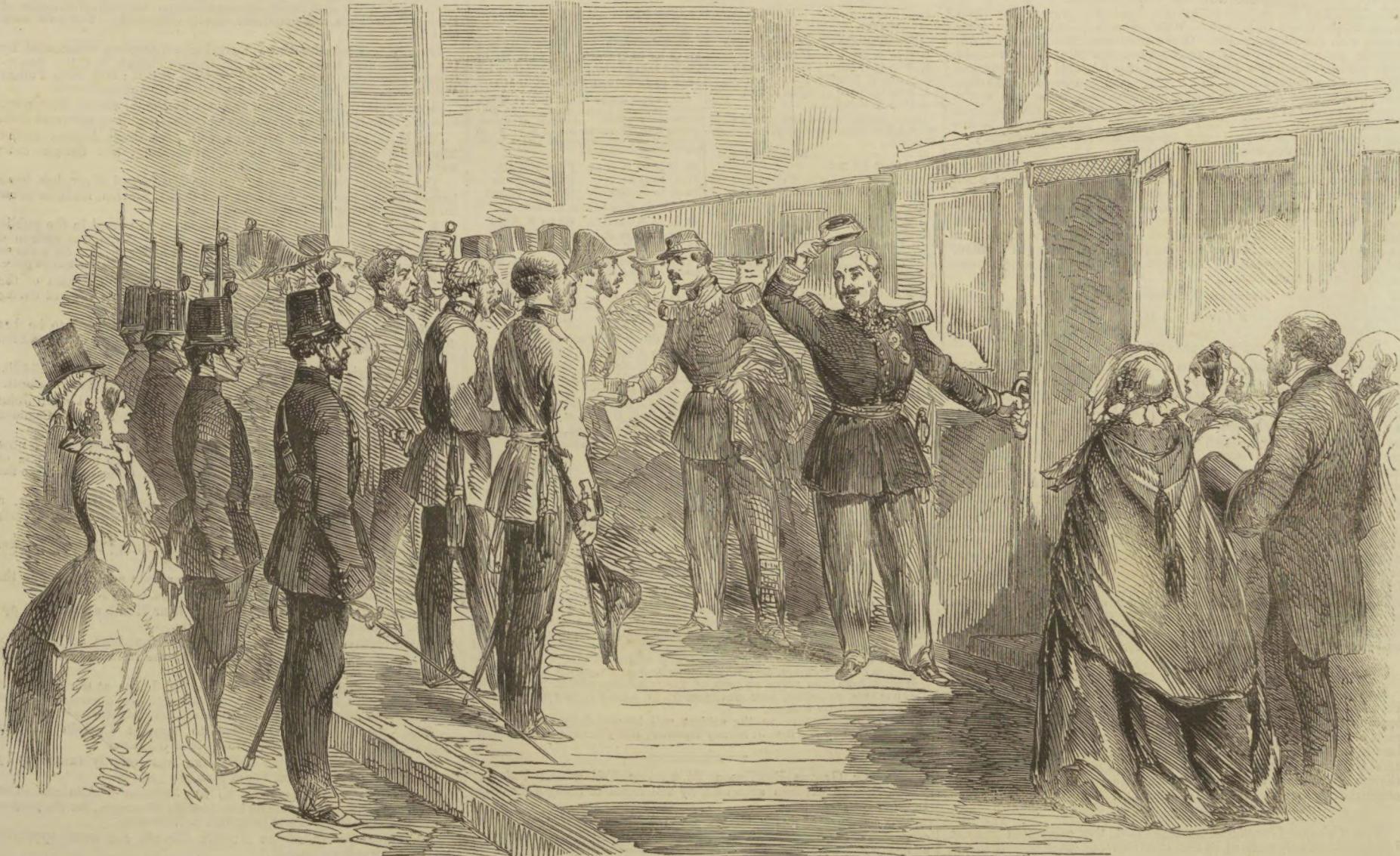
In 1846 Colonel Pelissier became Maréchal-de-Camp; and in 1848 General Cavaignac appointed him Major-General and Governor of the province of Oran. Two years later, in 1850, we find him named General of Division, and on the 24th of December, 1853, the Emperor Napoleon sent him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Garter of France. The General is said to have attracted the attention of his Majesty about this time by the *veni, vidi, vici* style of his despatches; and, when the state of the allied forces in the Crimea rendered the presence of a determined commander indispensable, Pelissier was fixed upon, and on the 10th of January, 1855, he was nominated Commandant of the first corps of the French army, and four months after, on the 16th of May, Commander-in-Chief; the latter post having been destined for him from the beginning. More fortunate than the two African Generals who had preceded him in command, on the 8th of September following he took the Malakoff, the key of Sebastopol, by this exploit shedding lustre on the arms of France, and gaining for himself a Marshal's baton and the titles of Duke and of Senator.

During forty years Marshal Pelissier fought a hard, up-hill battle for the rank and influence he has attained, but, when Fortune at length deigned to smile on him, for once, she came with both hands full. In justice to the old soldier, it should be known that he bears her golden honours with the same manly self-command which he exhibited in the performance of his trying duties under an African sun, for even the opponents of the present Imperial régime acknowledge that Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is perfectly unostentatious, simple, and unassuming in his manners, and, though not gifted with what are called *diplomatic* talents, possesses all those qualities which distinguish the commander of an army and the statesman of a great country—prudence, judgment, firmness, and prompt decision.

His nomination as Ambassador to this country was, doubtless, intended as a compliment to us, since Marshal Pelissier, above any other of the celebrities of the Imperial régime, is known to be a strong admirer of Great Britain and her institutions.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AT DOVER.

The arrival at Dover on Thursday week of the newly-accredited Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French to the Court of St. James's was distinguished with every mark of respect which it was possible to evince. His Excellency arrived shortly after one o'clock in the French Government steamer *Le Corse*, Captain Garnault—Captain Luke Smithett, of the Royal and Imperial Mail-packet Company piloting the vessel across the Channel. Some 4000 or 5000 persons had assembled, and guards of honour of the whole of the regiments quartered in the garrison—viz., the 11th Foot, Royal West Sussex Infantry Militia, and the Royal Antrim Rifle Militia—were in attendance, the first being stationed at the landing-place, Admiralty pier;



THE DUKE DE MALAKOFF LEAVING DOVER.

the second in the front of Birmingham's Lord Warden Hotel, where his Excellency proceeded immediately on landing; and the last at the railway station. Among the principal personages in attendance to receive the Duke of Malakoff were the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the Colonel of the Sussex Militia; the Marquis of Donegal, K.G., of the Royal Antrim Militia; the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., the Colonel of the North Down Rifles, at present quartered at Shorcliffe,—all of whom wore the Order of the Garter. The last-named nobleman arrived in the suite of General Maunsell, the Commandant of the South-Eastern District, as well as Colonel Blane, the General's Aide-de-Camp. Major-General Craufurd, the Commandant of the garrison, attended by Major Barnard, and Colonel Ward, R.E., Colonel Brown, R.A., and Comte de Jaucourt, of the French Embassy, were also in attendance, with Mr. Latham, the French Consul.

On *Le Corse* steaming up to the Admiralty pier the portly form of Marshal Pelissier was speedily recognised by several of his Crimean companions in arms. His Excellency was in undress uniform, and wore several decorations. Near him were his two Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Appert and Commandant Duval, and a numerous suite. Upon the landing-ladder being placed on board the steamer, Captain M'Ilwaine, the Naval Superintendent of the port, proceeded on board, accompanied by General Maunsell, General Craufurd, Colonel Blane, Major Barnard, Mr. Latham, and some other official personages, the band of the 11th playing the National Anthem, and the crew of *Le Corse*, who had manned the rigging, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The cheers of the French sailors were answered with hearty British "hurrahs" from shore, the soldiers presented arms, the guns from the Drop Battery fired a salute, and the French Ambassador was upon English soil. The Duke of Malakoff shook hands with the officers wearing the Crimean medal, whom he seemed to recognise with all a soldier's frankness and cordiality. The reception was altogether particularly hearty; and the representative of the Emperor appeared much gratified with the tokens of pleasure which were manifested.

On the arrival of his Excellency at the Lord Warden Hotel, the Mayor Mr. Thomas Birch, and the Corporation presented an address of congratulation.

The Duke of Malakoff, having advanced and received from the Mayor the address, replied in French in the following terms:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I thank you with every feeling of gratification for the reception you have accorded me upon my arrival here. Nothing could have afforded me greater pleasure than my appointment as Ambassador to this country, and it will always be my earnest desire to preserve those cordial relations which have hitherto existed between France and England. If this pleasure could have been enhanced, it has been by my meeting on landing here several in whom I recognise old comrades.

More than one passage in the address, as well as the reply, was warmly cheered by the distinguished company who had taken possession of the saloon in which the address was presented.

His Excellency and suite then immediately proceeded to the railway station, where a large number of persons were also assembled, and took his seat in the state carriage. The train left for London amid loud cheers.

THE CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS' ASYLUM.

The watch and clock makers of London have done honour to themselves by adding one more to the many benevolent institutions which adorn the suburbs of this great metropolis, in which the aged and infirm can pass their closing days, with the proud gratification that, instead of being dependent upon State charity, they rely on the freely-accorded assistance of their fellow-workmen, or, correctly speaking, on a joint stock to which the recipients have themselves contributed. These voluntary efforts among our artisans and others to provide for sickness and age are among the most gratifying signs of our time, and we are glad that the metropolitan watch and clock makers have shown themselves alive to the importance of co-operating to help themselves by adding this asylum to their existing charities. Nor is the unsectarian nature of this institution its least charm. The asylum is intended to provide a retreat for the decayed and deserving aged men or widows of the trade, irrespective of all questions of country or religious opinion. The Christian and the Hebrew, the workmen of London or any other town in the United Kingdom, or even of America, may become occupants of this healthy and quiet abode, and side by side pass their declining days.

The cost of the asylum has been—land, £700; building, £2500; grounds, &c., £100, including drainage, &c. The houses are now quite fit for occupation, and only wait the accumulation of the necessary funds for the maintenance of the inmates. The surrounding ground is duly levelled, and the paths are gravelled; but the fencing is only temporary, a more ornamental kind being in operation.

The building is situated on an eminence at the junction of the East Barnet and Southgate roads. The front, which has a southern aspect, faces the latter road, which is shaded by some fine old trees. The scenery, looking northwards, is varied and beautiful; and in the distance the view is closed by the hills at East Barnet, crowned with woods and studded with magnificent mansions. Whichever way the eye turns, it is delighted with beautiful objects; and one cannot imagine a more charming retreat for persons in their old age, when worn out by the struggles of life, they sigh for repose.

The Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum consists at present of thirteen houses, in the Tudor style, and a board-room and clock-tower in connection with the central houses. The committees have secured ample building ground, and it is in contemplation at a future period to add to the present edifice two wings. Each house contains a parlour and kitchen on the ground floor, and a good-sized bed-room on the first floor, with suitable outhouses. Due attention has been paid to the important matter of drainage, and a copious supply of water has been obtained from the Colney Hatch Waterworks. The architect is Mr. Palgrave, of West Brompton; and the architect Mr. R. Batterbury, of Fitzroy-road, Camden-town.

The completion of the asylum was celebrated by an inaugural dinner at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday last, when more than one hundred gentlemen assembled, under the presidency of Lord Ebury, to do honour to the occasion. His Lordship, on proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum," eloquently advocated the claims of the asylum on the benevolence of the influential watch and clock makers of London, and on the public generally. The result of his Lordship's appeal was a collection of nearly £600.

FINE ARTS.

SIGNOR GATTI'S COLLECTION OF SCULPTURES.

Signor Gatti's collection of marbles and alabasters, now exhibiting at Willis's Rooms, in beauty, extent, and variety surpasses anything of the kind hitherto brought to this country. Signor Gatti, himself a sculptor of eminence, has for many years past employed the best hands in Florence in the production of beautiful objects, in marble and alabaster, some from the antique, others original; and by this means has kept up, as it were, a school of art at modern Art's great fountain-head, which, if not inspired by the genius of yore, displays always a high order of executive excellence. The collection now before us comprises an immense number of statuettes in white, green, and black marble, together with an endless variety of cups, vases, and other ornamental articles of various devices. Amongst the latter claiming especial admiration are three magnificent vases of Tuscan agate, measuring eleven feet high—being the largest, as we understand, that have ever been produced. Of the original subjects, and which will serve to illustrate the tendencies and characteristics of modern Italian art, we remarked as possessing considerable merit:—"The Repose of Cupid," and "Venus Entering the Bath," by Franchi; "Charity," by Franchi; and "Paul and Virginia," by Cheresdi.

MESSRS. DICKINSON'S EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS.

Messrs. Dickinson have opened a second Exhibition of Contemporary Portraits in Oil and Water Colours, combined with, or aided by, Photography, at their Gallery in New Bond-street, in which we recognise most of the members of the aristocracy, and many distinguished members of the world of art. The large picture of the "Officers of the 1st Life Guards, in their Mess-room," containing thirty-six portraits, though unfinished, will excite interest amongst the friends of the originals and the fair *habituées* of Almack's.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the celebrated pianist, Liszt, was solemnly received on the 11th into the order of Franciscans at Pesth.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

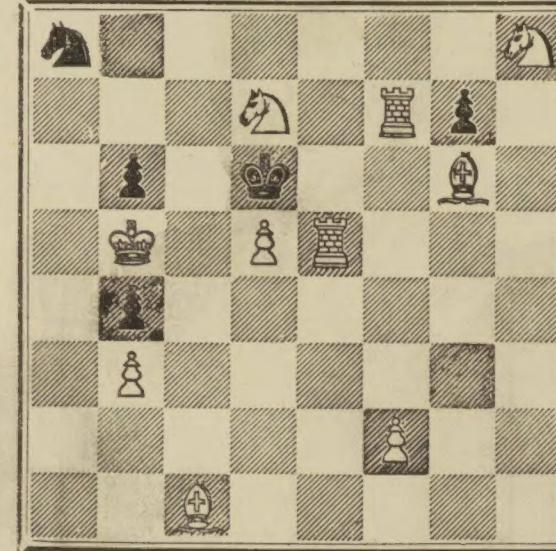
CHESS.

* * * The customary notices to chess communicants are postponed, from want of space, until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 740.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are two games played by letter between the Chess Clubs of Cambridge and Stourbridge, both of which were won by the University players. The running commentary on the moves is by one of the leading combatants on the Cambridge side.

(Ruy Lopez' Kt's Game.)

WHITE (Cambridge). BLACK (Stourbridge).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th B to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd Q to K B 3rd
5. Castles Kt to K 2nd
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. K B takes Kt

(The Kt was taken for the sake of getting out of the "bookwork" as soon as possible.)

7. P Q takes B (The best move.)

8. Q B P takes P K B to Q Kt 3rd

9. Q B to K Kt 5th Q to K 3rd

10. Q Kt to B 3rd Castles

11. P to K 3rd

(This move was made under a misapprehension. When the committee set to decide upon their play, they inadvertently, in setting up the move, placed Black's Queen at Q 3rd, instead of K 3rd. The mistake was not discovered till several moves had been played on both sides, when Stourbridge, rather than spoil the game, very generously allowed the moves up to the 11th to be retracted.)

11. P to K R 3rd

(Perhaps B takes Kt would have been better.)

12. B to K 4th Kt to K Kt 3rd

13. B to K Kt 3rd P to K B 4th

(What is the object of this move if they did not intend to push the Pawn upon the B?)

14. P to K 5th R to Q sq

15. K R to K Sq (This looks like playing White's game. 15. Q to K B 2nd, followed by Q B to K 3rd, would have hampered White terribly.)

16. Q to Q R 4th B takes Kt

17. P takes B K to K 2nd

(An unfortunate move.)

18. P to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 3rd

And in a few more moves Black resigned.

GAME II.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Stourbridge). BLACK (Cambridge).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd
5. P to K R 3rd

(Major Jaeschke characterises this as a lost move, but his proof does not seem quite satisfactory.)

5. B to K 3rd

(Better have played 6. B takes B. The Queen at her Kt's 3rd is quite out of play.)

6. B takes B B takes K

7. Q takes B B to Q Kt 3rd

8. Castles Q to K 2nd

(Had Black played 8. Kt to K B 3rd, White might have replied with 9. Kt to K 4th, threatening to plant him at K 5th, and if, 9. Kt takes Kt, 10. Q to Q R 4th, &c.)

9. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd

(To tempt White to pin the Kt with their Q B. It was at this point of the game that Black resolved on commencing an attack by throwing up the Pawns on the King's side, and for the success of this scheme it was desirable that the Q B should be out of the way.)

10. Q B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

11. B takes Kt Q takes B

12. R to Q 5th

(Weak. The primary cause of all White's disasters.)

12. P to K Kt 4th

13. Kt to Q R 3rd P to K Kt 5th

14. K R P takes P R to K Kt sq

15. R to Q 3rd R takes P

16. K Kt to Q 2nd Castles

(It is usually very hazardous for the second player to castle on the Queen's side in this opening. In the present instance, however, White has no time to set up any counter attack.)

17. K Kt to Q 4th K to K 5th

18. Kt takes B (ch) K to K 5th

19. Q R P takes K P R to K 5th

20. P to K Kt 3rd R to K 5th

(White have now regained the attack.)

20. P to Q 5th P takes P

21. Kt to Q 4th Q to K 5th

(It is not easy to say which is the best retreat for Queen.)

22. Q takes Q R takes Q

23. Kt takes K B P Q to K 5th

24. Q P B takes Q P Q B takes P

(A grave error. They should have played Q P takes P.)

25. B to Q B 7th Q R to Q R sq

26. P to K B 4th K R to Q B sq

27. Q B P takes Q P Q B P takes P

(R takes B evidently loses.)

28. Q R to Q B sq R to K 5th

(This combination is unsound. They should have played 28. P to Q 5th, in which case White must have played 29. Kt takes Q P, as any attempt to win the exchange would have cost them dear.)

29. Kt to Q 6th R to K 2nd

30. Kt takes B Q R to Q B sq

31. P to K B 5th P to Q B 3rd

(This it is which renders Black's 23rd move useless.)

31. Kt to K R 5th Q R to K B sq

(If they now take the Bishop the game is lost at once.)

33. K R to K 5th P to Q 5th

34. Q R to Q B 4th P to K Kt 3rd

(If 34. P to K Kt 4th, then White plays 35. B to Q 8th, and wins.)

35. P to K B 6th Q R takes K B P

36. B to Q 8th Q R takes K P

37. B takes K R R takes R

38. B takes Kt R takes R

(P takes Q P would have been fatal. Black cannot now play K R P takes P.)

39. Q P takes P Q P takes P

40. R to K 5th R to K 5th

41. R to K 5th R to K 5th

(To allow of Kt to K B 3rd.)

23. K to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd

24. Q P takes P Kt to K R 4th

25. R to K 2nd R to K 2nd

(P takes K P would have been fatal. Black cannot now play K R P takes P.)

26. Q to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd

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ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

To one who has grown from childhood to youth, and from youth to maturity, enjoying the inestimable privilege of sight, a state of blindness would appear at first view to be a state also of helplessness. But the fact is far otherwise. That mysterious power of compensation, which is ever secretly and silently at work throughout the whole organisation of nature, seems, by the extinction of one faculty or sense, to quicken and to expand those which remain. Hence, in respect of those mechanical processes which require peculiar manual dexterity and delicacy of touch, the difficulty which the blind workman experiences in competing with the sighted workman arises not so much from the privation of the sense itself, as from the natural and inevitable consequences of his blindness. Let it be assumed that he has learnt a trade in some one of those admirable institutions for the blind which do honour to the country that gave them birth; still, it must be obvious that, in order to procure the materials necessary for his work, he has first to obtain, and of course to pay, a guide. Then he is subject to additional expense from being able to purchase only in small quantities. And, when the rough material is provided, he works more slowly, though not perhaps less skilfully, than the sighted workman. Even assuming, therefore, that the blind man has been taught a trade, and is able to practise it so far as to procure a livelihood, means must be found not only of enabling him to purchase materials at the lowest cost, but also of making the produce of a day's labour equal to that of the sighted workman without extending the term of it—in other words, of (if the loss of time to the blind man be estimable at one-fourth) compensating the unavoidable deficiency by the contributions of Christian benevolence. These several objects the association accomplishes in the simplest manner possible. It provides material in large quantities, which the blind workman may have nearly at cost price; and, when the article is complete, it pays him the selling price, without any deduction for expense of sale or intermediate profit. The articles thus bought are retailed to the public at the price paid for them by the association; so that, were its custom sufficiently extensive, there would be no considerable demand on public benevolence, except for the rent of the premises, and the necessary payments to the parties employed in the management of the institution.

Though, however, the removal of the disadvantages which obviously attach to the blind workman who has already learnt a trade be a primary object of the association, another, and one of no inferior moment, is to give instruction to those who have never learnt a trade at all, and who are beyond the ordinary age of admission into similar institutions. No small proportion of these unhappy beings gain a precarious subsistence by begging; while, even if they are desirous to learn a trade by which they may decently, however scantily, support themselves, they are wholly unprovided with the means of maintenance while under the process of instruction. It is much to be desired, therefore, that the means of the association should be enlarged, so as to provide for blind persons who are wholly destitute during the time

occupy a position of usefulness in the social system, even among their more favoured fellow-creatures.

The present objects and operations of the association here may be summarily stated and classified as follows. It is designed—

1. To afford employment to blind persons already instructed in trades on a scale of payment which shall be sufficient to afford them a decent maintenance. At the present time eighteen such persons are thus employed.

2. To teach trades suited to the blind. To blind persons hitherto uninstructed of this class there are fifteen now in the institution, several of whom are sufficiently advanced to be partially employed, and who receive a remuneration proportioned to the work which they are competent to perform.

3. To introduce new trades and employments for the blind, such, for instance, as the making brushes and hassocks for churches; the former of these having never been taught at all to blind females, nor to blind males.

4. To form a circulating library for the use of the blind. The nucleus of such a library has been formed, consisting of 105 volumes, in the raised or embossed characters. There are already fifty-five blind persons who make use of it, some of whom walk a considerable distance expressly for the purpose.

5. To collect and disseminate information respecting the condition and capabilities of the blind, and also respecting the various kinds of employment in which they may be made useful and self-supporting members of society. With this view the association is now engaged in correspondence with the most efficient institutions of this nature throughout the kingdom.

Such are the main features of the association for promoting the general welfare of the blind, which now through its committee appeals to the Christian public for augmented means of usefulness. If any recommendation were required beyond the genuine philanthropy of the object, and the simplicity and efficiency of the means employed, such recommendation might be found in the fact that the institution had its origin in the sympathy of a kind lady, occupying a high position in society, for the privations of her less-favoured fellow-sufferers, and that it was for a considerable period supported entirely and exclusively by her individual munificence. The patent usefulness of its object, however, and the success which attended its earlier operations, have carried it far beyond the limits of private resources; while how much there is yet remaining to be done will be obvious from the simple fact that there are at this very time no fewer than sixty applicants for instruction and employment, many of whom are now begging in the streets.

The repository of the association for the sale of brushes, mats, baskets, and church hassocks, is situated at 127, Euston-road, near St. Pancras Church, N.W.

In the accompanying Engraving may be seen some of the blind persons employed by the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind engaged at their several occupations. The two women and two of the men are making brushes; one man is making a basket, another a hassock, and another is reading from a book printed in raised letters. The person represented in the act of descending to the workshop is the blind man employed by the association as town traveller: although he is deprived of sight, he walks through every part of London without a guide, soliciting orders.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DERBY.

THIS church (the foundation-stone of which was laid by T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P., on April 15, 1857) was opened on Thursday, the 8th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

The new church is situated in Queen-street, and will accommodate 450 persons. It consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry, and tower. Owing to widening the public road in Queen-street, as arranged with the local board of health, the length of the churchyard, from east to west, has been so reduced that, although the church is built at the extremity of the church-

yard, it would not admit of the tower standing at the end of the nave; consequently it has been erected at the south-west angle, on the south side of which a handsome doorway forms the principal entrance to the church. The acute angle in the churchyard, at the junction of St. Michael's-lane with Queen-street, has caused the extension of the north aisle westward beyond the end of the nave: this projection forms an octagonal recess in the inside suitable for an organ. The stone used for the wall was from Duffield; sydnone for the piers and arches; and for the windows, tracery, and carving, stone from Ancaster, Lincolnshire. The seats and timbers of roofs are of red deal, stained and varnished;



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DERBY.

The east window, of five compartments, is by Mr. N. W. Lavers, of London. We gather from the inscriptions that one compartment has been presented by Miss Wright, of Hathersage; one by Miss Haden, one by the present Vicar, and one each by some friends of the Rev. J. G. Howard and the Rev. R. M. Hope, the two preceding Vicars. The centre light contains the well-known picture of the guardian angel guiding a child along a precipice. With this idea there has been blended the notion of St. Michael triumphing over the dragon, as he is generally represented; and the foot of the guardian angel is seen crushing the serpent's head. The four other lights represent Simon and Andrew, James and John, not with their conventional emblems, but with the symbols of their craft—the oar, the rudder, the net, and the fish, which seem peculiarly suitable in a church which we believe is intended specially for working people.

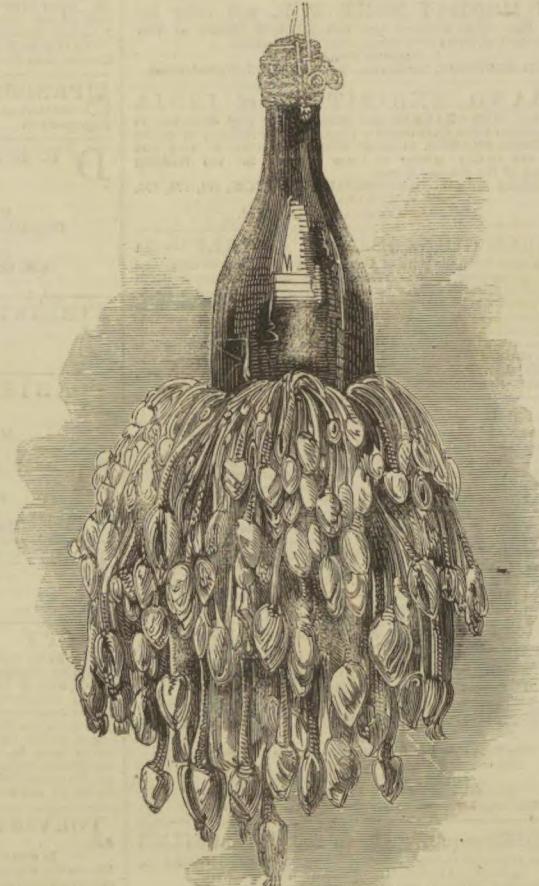
In the chancel there is also a small window of grisaille glass, presented by J. W. Freshfield, Esq., with his arms, in the upper opening. We believe that Mr. Freshfield claims to be lineal descendant of Sir Rafe de Freshfield, by whom this church was transferred to the Abbot of Derby in A.D. 1240.

The accompanying Engraving of the Church is from a Sketch by Mr. M. W. Walton, of Wardwick, Derby.

GOOSE BARNACLES (LEPAS ANATIFERA).

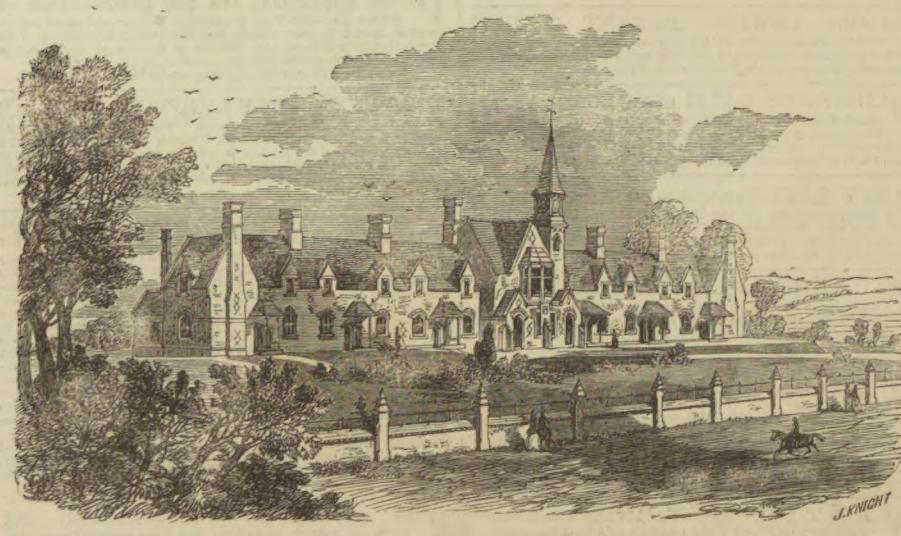
THE accompanying Engraving of a mass of Barnacles, gracefully clustered around a wine-bottle, is from a photograph obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, of the Aquarium Warehouse, Portland-road—that gentleman having received it from Captain Alfred Matthews, R.N., of Sidmouth. The bottle, with the barnacles adhering, was found in Sidmouth offing, by Henry Bartlett, a fisherman, on the 6th of November last.

There is nothing uncommon about this specimen, except that the animals are evenly clustered round the bottle, which thus makes a



GOOSE BARNACLES ON A BOTTLE.

pretty picture. If there had been an inclosure of a paper, giving a date and place where dropped, such information would have been valuable, as affording a means of determining rate of growth under certain circumstances of time and motion. A quantity of sea-water had entered the bottle, for the corking was done in a careless manner, with an old used-up cork, no appearance being thus presented of a once careful stoppering, having become gradually worn away by long exposure. This, therefore, may perhaps be accepted as indirect evidence that the object could have been afloat for but a comparatively short time, probably not more than a month. In this space the creatures must have attached themselves in an infant state, and have grown, yet some of their peduncles are fully seven inches long.



CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS' ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.—(SEE PAGE 426.)

necessary for acquiring the knowledge of a trade. This, indeed, has already been done in several instances through the aid of private benevolence; and instruction in trades has also been given to pupils having the means of subsistence while learning, but who, being for the most part dependent on friends or relatives, are anxious to be provided for before the day of necessity shall arrive with the means of obtaining a part at least of their own livelihood; while, even in cases where no such necessity seems likely to arise, the knowledge of a trade is beneficial, not only as a profitable employment of the time which might otherwise hang heavy on their hands, but as enabling them to